NOW READY.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,734—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday. 1 P.M. 1906	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
10th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5281	MOOLTAN	10003
14th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10569
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	—	—
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6523
12th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6893
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	—	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	13th March
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrck	3169	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6124	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B.A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	12 Mar.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	6 Mar.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KASARA	1200	Thur.	8 Mar.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	9 Mar.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 12th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 27th March, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
5th March, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbooks of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March 1906
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th "
*† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May "
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO-ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5,834	6th March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Winikes	9th March
* KAISER	2724	Mohr	23rd "
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	30th "
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	6th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadows Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1906.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs. 14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	" " 18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	" " 27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	" " 27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from Rs. 17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	" " 4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents : BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER.
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.

More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Viramgaum Municipality.
Indore "
Seoni "
Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.
Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers' Office, Calcutta.
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.
Offices : "Bombay Gazette."
" "Advocate of India."
" "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
" Dunnett & Co.
" Hollis & Son.
" Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
" Beynon & Co.
" McAlpin & Huggett.
" Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
CHOCOLATE MEDALS
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS
PETER'S CHOCOLATE
FRY'S CHOCOLATE
CAYLEY'S CHOCOLATE
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE
FRESH MADE CHOCOLATE NOUGAT
CHOCOLATE PRALINES
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE ASSORTED CREAMS
CHOCOLATE TOFFEE
CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen" Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 18	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's Chartered S.S. "FILIPPO ARTELLI," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK. No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MacFadyen, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1906.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STEEL WAGONS.

IN continuation of the advertisement published last month, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the date up to which TENDERS will be received is EXTENDED from 15th February to 31st March, 1906.

By Order,

P. A. HYDE,
Carr: and Wagon Superintendent,
O. and R. Railway,

Lucknow, the 2nd March, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION,

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

A SPLENDID CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

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Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions
„ „ Drawing Cards with "Instructions and "Statements."

Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
„ "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for examination.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do	2-8
Third do	2-5
Fourth and succeeding insertions........	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding the line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion........	As. 8 per line
Second do	4 ½
Third do	2 1-2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
A Village Mystery, by Mrs. Coulson-Kernahan	0	8
The Impostor, by Harold Bindloss	0	8
The Purple Head, by Edwin Pugh	0	8
A Lost Cause, by Guy Thorne	0	8
The Suburbans, by T. W. H. Crosland	0	8
A Son of the Sea, by F. T. Bullen	0	8
His Private Life, by H. Smith	0	8
In the Hands of the Czar, by Garrett Mill	0	8
Richard Hartley Prospector, by Douglas Blackburn	0	12
A Pillar of Dust, by Mrs. F. Campbell	0	8
Lone Marie, by W. E. Norris	0	8
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0	8
The Pilgrim's Progress	0	6
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6

ALL ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	A.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0	5
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	"
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	6
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Sense and Sensibility, by Jane Austin	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0	12
How to Invest Money, by E. R Gabbott	0	8
Home Hygiene in Gujarathi, by D. H. Mehta	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Welsch Prince, 3217 tons, Captain D C ull, sailed yesterday for Colombo, in ballast.

THE steamer Majidi, 1857 tons, Captain W H Coates, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Netherton, 2755 tons, Captain J Simpson, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE steamer Berne, 1893 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, cleared yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Islanda, 3360 tons, Captain H J Brooks, will sail to-day for Marmugoa with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Macduff, 1882 tons, Captain John Muir, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 22nd February in ballast.

THE steamer Alavia, 2973 tons, tons, Captain J E Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 20th February with pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1303 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh 13th February via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 2000 tons, Captain G W R Eton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Koweit, 23rd February via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain H Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 21st February with a cargo of specie and pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Santhia, 8353 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 23rd February with a cargo of coal and Mr and Master Blomenstock as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Macduff s	Muir	Jeddah, Feb 22
	Goalpara s	Moxon	Busreh, Feb 13
	R I M S Dufferin	Warden	Calcutta, Feb 25
	H M S Hogue	Shortland	Colombo, Mar 2
	Alavia s	Davison	Jeddah, Feb 20
	Santhia s	Phillips	Calcutta, Feb 23
	Africa s	Eton	Koweit, Feb 23
	Bulimba s	Bamber	Jeddah, Feb 21

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Henzada s	Ross	Persian Gulf
	Welsh Prince s	Coull	Colombo
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Netherton s	Simpson	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Berne, Guy, for Rangoon
" Majidi, Coates, Calcutta
" Islanda, Brooks, Marmugoa

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Africa, for Persian Gulf
" Dagrun, for Hongkong
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf
" Bulimba, for Persian Gulf
" Ceylon, for China and Japan
" Pekin, for China, &c
" Macduff, for Avonmouth and Newport

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel	From
Feb 16	Southgate	Calcutta
Mar 2	Clan Robertson	Coast
3	Bancora	Bombay

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Mar		
4	Sirsa	Calcutta
5	Goorkha	London
8	Clan Gordon	Coast
9	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
10	Nadir	Bombay
12	Tannenfels	Antwerp
13	Clan Maclean	Liverpool
21	Rabenfels	Antwerp
25	Marksburg	London

The dates are approximate only.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Deo Balduino, which left Bombay on the 15th February arrived at Naples on the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Japan left Hongkong for Bombay via Rangoon on the 4th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Sunday the 4th instant, at 5 p m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 6.

111. To-morrow Wednesday the 7th instant.

There will be drill at Head-Quarters at 6 p m for those members who are non-efficient.

Muskotry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "I" Coy.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February, 6.

DRILLS.

No 1 Co—6" B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort to-day Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p m. Parade at the B V A Club at 8-30 p m. Battery Drill at Colaba North Fort on Saturday, the 10th instant at 5-15 p m. Parade at the B V A Club at 5 p m.

No 2 Coy—6" B L Gun Drill ordered for to-day at Cross Island is cancelled on account of Mohurrum.

Company and Squad Drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters on Thursday at 8-30 p m.

Battery Drill at Cross Island on Saturday is cancelled on account of its being the last Saturday before going to Camp.

E E COMPANY.

The E E Coy will parade at 7 p m to-day Tuesday the 6th instant and proceed to Middle Ground to man Defence Light Stations

A STIFFE, Capt R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

B. V. A. RIFLE MEETING.

The following is the result of Matches III and IV competed for on the 4th instant:—

MATCH III.

	200	300	Total
Sgt Clark	32	30	62
Gr O M P Clyne	32	29	61
Gr R Walters	32	27	59
Gr C Cox	32	27	59
Gr J Reed	26	31	57
Corpl W C Liniott	30	27	57
Gr A W Barker	26	30	56
Br G May	28	28	56
C Q M S Dawson	28	28	56
Gr Russell	25	30	55
Gr J Rose	28	27	55
S M H Solley	30	25	55

MATCH IV.

	Total.
Gr O M P Clyne	45
Br G May	38
Gr J Mason	38
Gr Cox	33
Gr Holden	32
Br Huard	31
Gr Nuttall	29
S J Maber	28
Gr J Rose	27
Sgt Tooth	27
C Q M S Dawson	27
Corpl Breach	27

The result of Match V will be published next week.

Matches VI commandants prize, VII Hon Members Cup and VIII sharp shooters stakes will be competed for on the 11th instant.

(Sd) G W MURRAY Sergt,
Hon Secretary.

THE J. N. TATA MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a further list of subscriptions collected:—H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 2,000; The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Rs. 1,500. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Rs. 200, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., and Mr. D. G. Dani, each Rs. 100; "A Parsi Admirer," Rs. 50; Dr. Shamsudin J. Sulemani, Rs. 20, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Rs. 15; Mr. V. Ramesam, Mr. M. Ramasami Chetty, Mr. A. R. Ramasami Chetty, Mr. P. R. Sundara Iyer, Mr. L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, Prof. Mancherji K. Kanga, and Mr. A. A. Ghose, each Rs. 10, Sums below Rs. ten, Rs. 38, Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 42,427-5-3. Total rupees 46,540-5-3.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 3.

SECURITIES—

21-2 per cent. Consols	90 7-16	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	99 1-2	= unchanged
31-3 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106	= do
31-3 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 3-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	30	= — 1-8
2 months hence	29 1-2	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	64 7-8	= — 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20·50	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 do	= do
6 " "	3 do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= — 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= — 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 5-8 do	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	3 3-4 do	= — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 125,000.

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 10 3 March, sellers quiet but steady

WHEAT—Steady

RAPESEED—Yellow Cawnpore 43 A-M sellers steady

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 44 1-4 + 3-4 A-M buyers firm

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 7-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian steady. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 5·92 plus 14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4 plus 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 3,000. Futures closed firm.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·77	5·79	5·82
+11	+10	+10
June-July	**July-Aug**	**Aug.-Sept.**
5·84	5·86	5·83
+10	+10	+9
Sept.-Oct,	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·68	5·64	5·63
+8	+7	+7

Receipts at U S Ports	13,000
Do last year	21,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	4,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·30 + 20
Futures, month of March	10·53 + 15 } a
Do do. July	10·93 + 13

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3-4 + 1-8
Futures, month of May	10·93 + 13
Do. do. July	11·07 + 11
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total weeks sales in Liverpool	95,000
Total stock in Liverpool	1,111,000
Total stock in London	9,000
Total visible supply	4,030,000 —200,000
Total visible supply East Indian	209,000
Total quantity in sight	8,710,000 +160,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd March 1906:—

Cotton	10,406	bales.
Wheat	167	cwts.
Linseed	11,266	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	221	do
Gingellyseed	6,239	do
Poppyseed	61	do
Groundnut	1,175	do
Castorseed	11,013	do
Rice	2,747	do
Myrabollams	6,716	do
Cottonseed	11,322	do
Mowraseed	47	do
Gram	901	do
Joowar	4,026	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 37,600
Silver Bullion, Rs. 2,91,0:5,
581 Bars of Silver
712 Boxes Mexican dollars
Ex s s Macedonia from London

BOMBAY, MARCH 5.

EXCHANGE.—Tone Steady.

Bank T.T.			1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand			1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 9-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.		1s 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.		170 1-2
Marcks 3 do.	do.		139 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		147
Shanghai	20 do		215
Japan	30 do,		149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98 15
1st Settlement, 30th March	99 3

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do. 1st Feb.	9	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 1st "	9	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th Jan.	8	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs	a	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	11	0
Forward April-May	8	2	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet			
Brown Cawnpore			
Do Forward April-May	6	13	0
Do Forward	7	3	0
Do. Forward	7	7	0
POPPYSEED—Tone Quiet.			
Ready	8	0	0
CASTORSEED—Tone Quiet.			
Ready	34	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	47-48		
15 per cent. Mixed	46 47		
25 per cent do.	45-46		
50 per cent do.	44		
Black Kutnee	40		
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi April-May	5	1	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	12,000 Bales
Imports	19,000 "

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·79	5·81	5·84
+2	+2	+2
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sep.**
5·86	5·88	5·85
+2	+2	+2
Sep.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·70	5·65	5·65
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—There is a good enquiry at Colaba to-day, and prices have further advanced Rs. 2 to 3. The demand runs chiefly on spot cotton, but there is also some enquiry for contracts for future delivery, and a moderate turnover is reported. Sutta closing rates are as follows:—

Broach M.-G. Good March ....Rs. 254
Bengals Fully Good " .... " 183

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	189	181	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	193	183	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	192	182	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	210	204	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	204	197	...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	...	200	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	204	...	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	210	204	...	do.
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	227	221	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	215	209	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	222	216	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	261	257	255	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	220	214	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	204	198	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	253	25. May
Westerns	...	...	230	do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 24th February as compared with the statement of the 3rd March:—

	Feb. 24. Rs.	Mar. 3. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,71,080	54,30,415
Public Deposits at Branches	83,63,492	93,89,728
Other Deposits	6,93,27,198	7,28,18,654
Post Bills	9,153	9,153
Sundries	16,44,094	17,43,259
Rs.	10,23,15,017	10,82,91,239
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,61,181	1,09,42,377
Other authorised Securities	36,01,452	35,65,127
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,36,25,206	1,39,96,405
Loans do. do. do.	1,60,97,789	1,87,90,159
Bills discounted and purchased	3,32,43,731	3,38,98,577
Dead Stock	2,71,208	2,71,208
Stamps and Stationery	4,741	4,696
Balances with other Banks	7,59,641	10,83,092
Sundries	89,575	1,28,796
Cash	2,42,60,493	2,61,10,802
	10,23,15,017	10,82,91,239

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURNS—February 20, at Mhow, C. I, the wife of O Harcourt Burns, Military Works Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

THOMAS—BADDELEY—February 14, at Bellary, Captain R H Thomas, Royal Engineers, to Evelyn Beatrice, younger daughter of Colonel Clinton Baddeley, Royal Engineers.

TEDDER—AUGIER—February 22, at Christ's Church, Etawah, by the Rev W McLean, Henry John Tedder, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of Arthur John Tedder, Esq, of Somerset House, London, to Daisy Ellen, eldest daughter of J P Augier, Esq, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee."

KEMP'S

Protumen.

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.
PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known.

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

	Rs.	a.	
PROTUMEN ¼ lb. packet	0	12	each.
PROTUMEN ½ " "	1	4	"
PROTUMEN 1 " "	2	6	"
PROTUMEN Corn floor	0	12	"
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0	14	"
PROTUMEN do.	1	8	"
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes	0	8	"

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 6-51m., 9-6a. Low water, 2-8m. 1-44a.
Bank holiday.
The Mohurrum, Taboot Day.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, annual distribution of awards by His Excellency the Governor, Town Hall, 6 p. m. (S. T.)
Bombay Jackal Club, annual Point to Point Races, Santa Cruz.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During the month of February, the daily average attendance was 207, and admissions numbered 1,964.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the last month of February, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,003, among them the number of new admissions was 741 classified as stated below:—Men 276, women 144, and Children 321. Total 741.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umblali via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-20 p. m. on the 11th inst. instead of the 8th Idem. A supplimentary mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on Monday the 12th Inst.

PROHIBITED SALE OF LIQUOR DURING MOHURRUM.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Cooverji Darashah, of the Abkari Department, charged Mogluji Parbhaji with illegally selling about two gallons of liquor in the 10th Kamatipura Lane on Sunday night. The accused admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 59.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledge with thanks the following donations etc., during January:—Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund, Rs. 133; Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas Rs. 5; Dr. Dhunjisha H. Patel, Rs. 5; Mrs. Strangman Rs. 30; Anonymous Rs. 5; and the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton Rs 5 for the children; a charitable gentleman 125 warm coats; Dongree Bazaar Ghee Merchants and Messrs. Bharwal Kurpar, Asaria Pethraj, Hansaraj Moolji, Arjoon Vershi and Succaram Bapoo, sweetmeats.

MAHIM CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Statement showing patients treated at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary, Bombay, during the month of February 1906:—Attendance of males was 712, females 388, male children 260, female children 140, total being 1,500. Average for males was 25·4, females 13·9, male children 9·3, female children 5·0, total average being 53·6. The chief prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, itch, chest affections and digestive complaints.

ILLEGAL SALE OF COCAINE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas disposed of the case in which Inspector Cooverji Darashah, of the Abkari Department, charged Lalmahomed Kabirshah, a Mahomedan, with selling cocaine without a licence. The accused was arrested on the 1st instant in the 5th Kamatipura Lane while selling two packets of cocaine to a person sent to him by the Abkari Inspector. On being searched, nine more packets were found on him. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 350.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt. Colonels. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers of 1st Batt G. I. P. Ry Vol Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master Commencing at 5-35. p. m. to-day:—

Grand March	Reinzi	Wagner
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Selection	Faust	Gounods
Cornet Duet	Friendly Rival	Godfrey
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
A Musical Travist	Warblers Serenade	Perry

WITH regard to the stories of severe punishments inflicted by the Amir on his journey from Kabul to Jellalabad, the only definite news received is that two Khugiani maliks, Sultan and Akbar, were convicted of extorting supplies from the people for the Afghan camp. They are said to have been condemned to death. The Khugianis also complained of the malpractices of their Kazi, and this man was brought to trial. The punishment in his case is said to have been blinding, but one doubts whether the sentence was actually carried out. Fine and degradation were probably considered sufficient in the end. The Amir during his stay at Jellalabad seems to have taken the first step towards accomplishing a tardy act of justice. Across the Kabul River to the northward lies the Kunar Valley, the old rulers of which were men of considerable local power and influence. The Badshah of Kunar was a personage of importance in Shere Ali's days, but in the time of Abdur Rahman he fell under the displeasure of the Afghan authorities and had to flee to India. The present nominal chief Syed Mahmud, has been living for some years past in Jellalabad on very small means, and there seemed little hope of his being restored to his heritage. The Amir has, however, now given him a handsome monthly allowance, and this is taken as an indication that he will be placed in power as Badshah of Kunar.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 5.

The weather has been dry everywhere except in Kashmir where light snow has fallen. The temperature has risen rather rapidly in North-East and Central India. Showers are possible in lower Bengal and dry weather likely elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 5TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in several places.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at Delhi, Agra, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar Para, Mormugao and Madras, and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Mormugao, and the minimum 6° to 9° in Berar and at Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Akola and the lowest 49° at Lahore and Karachi.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky clear in all districts except Ceylon.

Rain.—Colombo reports nearly half an inch.

Weather is generally fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RELIEF OPERATIONS IN KOLAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 5.

In view of the serious failure of the wet crops in the Kolar District, the Mysore Government have just sanctioned, as a relief measure, the remission of half the assessment of 1905 06 in the case of lands classed as rice under tank cultivation, which owing to the absence or failure of the water-supply in the tanks either actually lay waste during both seasons of the year or yielded a crop of four annas or under during either season.

This does not relate to sugarcane, mulberry or lands under rice cultivation irrigated by river channels or wells.

A NEIGHBOUR'S PRIVACY INVADED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Gordhandas Harjivandas and others, against Daya Dama and another, in which the plaintiffs sought relief against the defendants for having invaded the privacy of certain windows of their house, Mr. K E. Ghamat's and Mr. Jaffar Rahimtula instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Bahadurjee and Rustom Wadia instructed by Messrs. Khanderao, Shripad, and Laud, appeared for the defendants.

His lordship, in giving judgment, summarised the proceedings and referred to the issues. It appeared from Mr. Ghamat's opening that there would be little need to call evidence, since the plaintiff's case was based on an agreement of 1892, exhibit A, in the case. Mr. Bahadurjee, for defendants, admitted that the privacy of two windows of plaintiffs' house had been to some extent invaded, and that the plan, annexed to the plaint, was correct. Mr. Ghamat, on the other side, admitted that at the time of the agreement, the plaintiff's house was only three storys high, that the fourth floor and attic were added about eleven years ago; and that 'there were windows locking south on the plaintiffs' southern wall. These admissions being made, no evidence was called, and the parties agreed that the questions in controversy should be decided solely on the construction of the agreement except that an issue was raised for the plaintiff's whether the defendants' counter claim was not barred by limitation. After dealing with the agreement at some length, it seemed to his lordship tolerably clear that it ought to bear the meaning ascribed to it by the plaintiffs. His lordship had no doubt that inconvenience had been caused to the plaintiffs; the light of one window had been diminished, and the privacy of certain rooms had been invaded. His lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs. No damages were proved, and none could be awarded. As regarded the counter-claim the plaintiffs undertook to remove such of their shutters or weather-boards as might project over the defendants' premises, and his lordship made a declaration accordingly. Defendants had not proved, and could not receive any damages. Defendants must bear their own costs and pay those of plaintiffs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" March 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Col R Macrae MB IMS Bengal is confirmed in the appointment of Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals Bengal with effect from the 29th April.

Col W G King MB CIE IMS Madras is confirmed in the appointment of Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals and Sanry Commr Burma with effect from the 29th April.

Maj J C Lamont MB IMS Bengal Prof of Anatomy Lahore Medical College is granted furl out of India from the 20th March to the 20th June.

Capt G E Charles MB IMS is appointed to officiate as Prof of Anatomy Lahore Medl College during the absence on furl of Maj J C Lamont MB IMS Bengal or until further orders.

The services of Capt C L Dunn IMS were replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief with effect from the 19th August.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Tian is recognised as Ag Consular Agent for France at Aden during the absence of Mr Ries.

Lieut-Col J R C Colvin a Political Agent of the 2nd class is posted as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

The Revd F H Levering of the American Baptist Telugu Mission Secunderabad to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths within the Hyderabad State excluding Berar and Cantonment of Secunderabad.

Capt F Adams 23th Light Cav is appointed Insptg Officer of the Kathiawar I S C with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Capt J Talbot.

Lieut H R N Pritchard I A a probationer for the Pol Dept is appointed to be a Pol Asst of the 3rd class with effect from the 12th February.

Lieut Pritchard is posted as an Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W K Porter Bar-at-law Reporter for the I L R in the H C of Judicature N-W Provinces is granted leave for four months with effect from the 25th April.

Mr G P Boys Bar-at-Law Advocate of the H C of Judicature N Wn Provinces is appointed to officiate as Reporter for the I L R in the said Court during the absence on leave of Mr W K Porter on until fur her orders.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

With effect from the 13th of February in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr A G Barr.

Mr A C Anthony is appointed to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P R Cadell I C S is appointed a Collector class II in the Imperial Custom Service with effect from the 3rd of March and is posted to Bombay.

Mr A W C Chaplin is appointed to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr W Milne.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr F B Manson Conservator of Forests 1st grade on leave is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the 2nd January.

From the same date Mr J H Lace Conservator of Forests 2nd (offg 1st) grade is confirmed in the latter grade.

Capt L C Thuillier I A Offg Asst Supdt 1st grade Survey of India is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days combined with furlough for 1 year with effect from the 26th Feb or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The services of Mr S A J Keatinge Storekeeper O and R Ry in Class II Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Rys are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Dept of Commerce and Industry

Mr H McMillan E E 1st grade State Rys whose services were lent to the B B and C I Ry Coy is on return to Govt service posted the N W Ry.

Mr F V Tayler E E 1st grade and Offg Dpy Manager N W Ry reverted to his substantive appointment of Assist Manager on the Railway from the 10th February.

Mr W E S McGregor Dist Traffic Supdt in Class II grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Rys whose services were lent to the B B and C I Ry Coy is on return to Govt service posted to the N W Ry.

RUSSIA apparently has by no means abandoned her project for a railway to connect Tashkand with Omsk on the Siberian line, and we may expected to see that scheme one day an accomplished fact. Meanwhile Russian officials are busy trying to find a population to feed the railways, a special commission having been formed at Tashkend, under the presidency of General Sakharoff, to consider the important question of colonising the steppe region between Lakes Aral and Balkash. In the Semiretchinsk Government alone there are said to be over thirteen million acres of Crown lands awaiting cultivation. It will be interesting to watch the result of Russian operations in this direction.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN A LIBEL SUIT.

IN the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the suit of Ardeshir Pestonji Motafaram against (1) J. A. Balfour, publisher of a weekly English newspaper called the "Railway Times;" (2) the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Limited, registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, having its registered offices in Victoria Hall, 2nd Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay, who are the proprietors of the newspaper; and (3) C M. Lancaster, Superintendent of the Bombay Education Society's Press at Byculla, printers of the paper in question. The suit was in respect of restraining the defendants from circulating the issues of the "Railway Times" of the 15th and 22nd July 1905; asking delivery of all the copies of the two numbers that might have remained in their possession; claiming Rs. 7,000 as damages; also costs, and further relief. The Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji, Dinshah, and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaint stated that the defendants had, on the 15th and the 22nd of July last, published in their paper, English translations of certain Gujerati letters, comments, and articles, appearing in a Bombay Gujerati daily newspaper, called the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar", of the 12th, 13th, and 14th July last. In these, it was charged that a certain Parsee, foppishly-dressed in European costume, and habitually standing on the Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, was in the habit of delivering letters, containing immoral matters to Parsee school girls; making indecent observations to them; following them, and otherwise annoying them; Plaintiff averred that the above description of a Parsee was intended to apply, and could apply only, to him. It was insinuated that by reason of such conduct on plaintiff's part, he was unfit to enjoy the friendship and acquaintance of ladies and gentlemen, with whom he had been associating, these persons were warned to avoid and shun him. The plaintiff stated that these publications related to him alone, they were a baseless libel, defendants had published the paragraphs without making proper inquiries; and had they made these inquiries, the true nature of the publications made in the "Akhbar" would have been revealed to them. On 11th August, plaintiff wrote through his attorneys to the parties concerned in these publications in the "Railway Times"; he called upon them for an unconditional withdrawal of the imputations, and for tendering to him an unqualified apology, which they were required to publish in a prominent part of their paper, and in other papers he would suggest; also, to give up for inspection, manuscript translations of the publications; to furnish the name and address of the translator, and of the person who had brought to them the issues of the "Akhbar." Through Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah and Co., solicitors, the proprietors of the "Railway Times" and the other persons connected with the concern, had declined to comply with this requisition. A similar notice was sent to Mr. Lancaster, the third defendant; but no reply came from him. Hence, the suit.

In their written statement, the defendants, stated that they published the translations in question, because they appeared to contain matters concerning railway interests, and because they considered it desirable that the railway authorities should enquire into them. This they did without reference to the plaintiff, whom they knew not even by sight, they were not aware that he was the person alluded to at all in the translations. As a matter of fact, the second and the third defendants were not aware that the translations were published. Defendants did not admit that these alluded to the plaintiff in any way, they put him to strict proof upon his allegations that they applied to him. The "Railway Times" had a limited circulation only among railway people, who would not think, on reading the translations, that they referred to the plaintiff. Without prejudice to their defence, defendants averred that the publication being privileged, they were not liable to plaintiff. The first defendant did not give to the plaintiff the information and the inspection asked for, because he knew that these would not assist him in any way; the translator and the person who brought the writings to the first defendant's notice, did not know that the writings referred to the plaintiff. The second and the third defendants did not know anything about the publications complained of, until the plaintiff complained about them. Lest the defendants be, contrary to what they believed, under any liability to the plaintiff, also being desirous to put an end to the suit, and of vindicating plaintiff's character by publishing in their paper an article such as they had published on 9th December last, they offered to the plaintiff his costs of the suit, and Rs. 100. But these offers he had refused, demanding from them Rs. 1,000 and costs, as between attorney and client, which the defendants submitted were unreasonable under the circumstances. Lastly, defendants had brought into Court Rs. 200 in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim; they offered to pay his taxed costs of the suit upto date.

There was a conference of counsel in Court between Mr. Jardine and Mr. Strangman. Certain terms were proposed between the parties. Ultimately, the Judge adjourned the case till Thursday, pending consideration of these terms by a meeting of the Board of the Society, namely, the second defendants.

TO WARD OFF TROPICAL DISEASE.

HOW BILE BEANS ACCOMPLISH THIS.

Tropical diseases are responsible for many deaths. Therefore a few words of warning may be usefully given. Treated under one head, tropical diseases may be taken to include the various forms of malaria, agues, and intestinal and other fevers, directly due to the presence of poisonous matter in the system. Primitive drainage arrangements, defective water supply, and residence in marshy sections—all these conduce to sickness. Dangerous germs or organisms rise from the ground, multiply rapidly in the dry air, and then enter the human system along with the food taken into the stomach, or find an easier way of contaminating the blood when the skin is bitten by insects peculiar to the country.

It is obvious that when the body is overworked, is anaemia, or weakened by constipation or any irregularity, it is the least able to repel the attacks of this insidious foe. It is equally obvious that the best plan for rendering oneself immune, is to increase the vitality or reserve strength; and just because Bile Beans store up vitality and reserve strength in the body by means of sound digestion and healthy liver, this great household medicine has attained considerable local renown. Bile Beans put the human system into thoroughly good order, they conquer nervous and general debility and are a complete fortification against tropical disease.

In many cases Bile Beans will be found more satisfactory than quinine, which does not suit all constitutions, owing to its tendency to produce giddiness, headache, deafness and impaired eyesight. Bile Beans are most efficacious as a general tonic, having none of the ill effects of quinine and similar drugs, and moreover they lay the foundation for permanent health by the creation of a sound digestion and pure healthy blood.

Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists and medicine vendors, at Re. 1 per bottle or Rs, 2-4 for a large family size, or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2 8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 6th March, 1906.

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NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the Examinerships at the June L. M. and S. Examination, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned not later than FRIDAY, the 23rd March. Forms of application for and particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office.

By Order
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A,
University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 3rd March, 1906.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1906.

INDIA'S NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS.

BEFORE a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, the other day, Mr. R. B. Buckley, C. S. I., read an instructive paper on the Navigable Waterways of India. The subject is one of which most on this side of India know very little, even though the question of the improvement of these waterways is now receiving the attention of the Government of India, and a more liberal policy in the future in regard to inland navigation has been promised. Mr. Buckley showed that our great irrigation works water about twenty millon acres of crop yearly, and that the canals which carry the water aggregate some twelve thousand miles in length, supplemented by about thirty thousand miles of distributary canals. The majority of these works have been constructed by the British Government during the last sixty years, but some are old native works which have been restored and improved during the same period. The canals, with one or two exceptions, were constructed primarily for irrigation, not for navigation. But in some cases the main canals are so constructed that they can be also used for navigation. Three were constructed primarily for navigation and there are several minor ones of the same class. Sind has several natural canals which have been adopted for irrigation, and besides the Fuleli and Eastern Nara there are in that province no less than 850 miles of canals navigable in the flood season. Over India generally about one-quarter of the irrigation canals have been made navigable. In some cases, it seems, it was essential that the canals should have been so treated. In Madras the Kistna irrigation canals carry off the supply of water in the river at certain times and cut off the upper reaches of the river from the sea. The navigable canals radiate from the head works at Bezwada towards the sea, and they traverse a flat and fully cultivated delta, which is badly provided with roads and the people are accustomed to use the boats. The Godavery and Kistna canals are connected by a navigable channel and are also joined with the Buckingham canal, so in this part of the coast there is an extensive system of connected artificial canals, which aggregate more than a thousand miles. The Sind canals are less used than was formerly the case owing to the opening of the railway line close to the Fuleli.

Before the rapid development of Railways greater interest was taken in the navigable canals and special officers were, at one time, retained on the Ganges and Jumna to aid in keeping the channels open. In the sixties several projects were prepared for rendering some eight hundred miles of the Godavery and its tributaries navigable, but, until quite recently, improvements in navigation have not commanded attention. Interest in this subject, however, has again been revived, and it is beginning to be admitted here, as in most countries, that canals and navigable rivers are not antagonistic to the true interests of railways, that each can render a service to the other. Indeed, some of the English canals are owned and run by the Railway Companies, and the true policy is to encourage both, in those particular localities where navigable waterways can easily be constructed or existing waterways can be improved. Bengal recognises this fact and is acting accordingly. A project is now afoot for dredging out the sand bars in the Bhagirattee bodily by three great suction dredgers, each capable of delivering through two 30-inch pumps 3,000 cubic yards of sand per hour from a depth of twenty feet and delivered by a pipe two hundred yards in length to a height of twenty feet above water level. By this means it is proposed to dredge out the bed of the river to a depth of eight or ten feet for the greater part of a length of a hundred and twenty miles, which will have the effect of shortening the route from the Upper Provinces to Calcutta by 425 miles and bring into the Hughly river, in the dry season and the rains, a much larger volume of water. This, it is urged, would also be an advantage to Calcutta from a sanitary point of view, while it is not impossible that the increased discharge in the Hughly would improve the navigable condition of that river between Calcutta and the sea. Another project, which is already under construction and in partial operation is the Madareepoor Bhil route between the Mahdumati and Kumar rivers. The channel which is being cut will save steamers from forty to a hundred and thirty-five miles on the journey to and from Calcutta and various points in Eastern and Northern Bengal.

Mr. Buckley had something to say of most, if not all, of the navigable waterways, and points out how they could be developed and turned to practical and profitable account, paying most attention however to those of Bengal in which he appears to think most is to be expected. He shows how the East India Company organised steam traffic on the Bengal waterways and made the business very profitable to Government. He argues that it is desirable to make the trunk lines of an irrigation system navigable, in order that an easy and cheap means of carriage may be available for exporting the surplus grain and other products which irrigation produces. It has been stated that the development of irrigation is always more rapid where the main channels are navigable and that the expense of the additional work necessary, in order to make an irrigation canal navigable, is not large, while the convenience to the people and to the officers in charge of the canals is very great. This, in many cases, had proved true, but Mr. Buckley finds it by no means easy to estimate correctly the difference in cost between an irrigation canal of a given capacity and one of the same capacity which is suitable for navigation, the difference being by no means represented by the cost of the locks which have to be added at the canal falls. There are other causes which increase the cost. The velocity of the water below that which the soil will stand must be restricted, and if the velocity is reduced it is necessary to impound the water in reaches of navigable canals at times of low discharge, to increase the height of the banks and of the masonry works near the end of each reach. And again, a navigable canal cannot be reduced in width in accordance with the discharge required for the purposes of irrigation only. Frequent locks are to be avoided and the height of bridges has to be increased. In short, there are many engineering difficulties to be encountered, but doubtless all these points will be duly considered by the Government of India in giving effect to its province henceforth to deal more liberally with the question of inland navigation.

THE AGRICULTURE OF INDIA. THERE is at least one department of the Indian Government which should never call for condemnation on public grounds. It is a happy field for the controversial scientist, but any such disputes must be for good, as tending towards the end for which the Imperial department of Agriculture was formed. The first annual report of the department has just been issued, and it includes not only an account of the work done in the past year, but a general summary of that done since the appointment of the Inspector-General in 1901. Special parts deal with the work which has been done by sections working under the department, but the greater part of the volume consists of a general account and summary of the work of the members of the scientific staff, an account of the special investigations made, a resume of the work of the Provincial departments and an outline of the proposals for future expansion. So large have been the operations of the last four years that it is possible only to refer to the work in general, singling out for special consideration these points which affect either the greatest public or the greatest local public. One of the most important works carried out by the department is the formation of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa. The work here will consist of almost all branches necessary for the study of the agriculture of the Empire, and it will also provide a specialised post-graduate agricultural education in the hope that the best of the Native students will be ultimately fit for the higher appointments in the Agricultural departments. The College will probably be opened at the end of next year, but meanwhile work is in progress testing crops with a view to a careful mapping out of the natural agricultural facilities of the various Provinces. Agricultural chemistry is playing an important part in the investigation and the subject of artificial manures and their application with comparative statements of cost forms a long and interesting part of the report. Dr. Butler has since 1902 been in charge of the Mycologic department, and one of the most valuable portions of his work has been the investigation of wheat rusts. A branch of investigation of especial interest in Western India, is the enquiry which was commenced in 1904 into the plague of Bombay locusts and subsequent attempts to affect their extermination. A special report on this is being prepared by Mr. Lefroy, but it would appear that many more experiments need to be made before any satisfactory solution of the difficulty, met in destroying the pest, is reached.

We would draw special attention to the investigations which have been carried out in relation to cotton. It is a subject so closely bound up with Bombay's commercial life that it is to be hoped no relaxation will be made in the work of those engaged upon the subject. This work has been in progress for several years, and during the last few years it has absorbed a very large proportion of the energies of the Imperial and Provincial departments. In 1902 a summarising of the previous work was commenced by the collection of existing varieties of cotton cultivated in India. Percentage of yield by each variety was ascertained and valuations made. The next step was to distribute the varieties in order to secure topographical statistics and very valuable information resulted. Hybridization has been freely employed, with in some cases excellent results, and exhaustive experiments are in progress to test the value of the importation of exotics. The study of perennial or tree cotton has also occupied the attention of the scientific staff, and a full programme both for the study of the existing industry and for its extension, wherever possible, has been carefully framed. Tea, indigo, jute, sericulture, with a view to improving and extending silk rearing, all figure in the work that has been done, and the centralization of the work appears to have been followed by success in almost, if not every direction. The report of the Department is singularly complete and has been published in a form which will more readily appeal to the public interested than would the ordinary blue book. It is to be hoped therefore that future volumes will be printed in the same form, to allow of the collection of a complete record of the work of the department, with, we would suggest, the addition of a carefully compiled cross index.

COFFEE IN BURMA. There is clear evidence that coffee is losing favour with planters in Burma and that other crops less troublesome of culture are being substituted. In 1891, there were one hundred and twenty acres under coffee cultivation giving a yield of about twelve thousand pounds. In 1895, the acreage had increased to 267 with a yield of 67,600 pounds. Two years later the total yield reached its highest point, 77,212 pounds, and although the return of the next year showed an increase in acreage the outturn had decreased to the extraordinarily small total of sixteen and a half thousand pounds, which is aquivalent to a drop of nearly two hundred pounds per acre. From that year there has been less and less land under coffee until, in 1904, but fifty-five acres remained giving but an average of seven and a half pounds per acre. The two rivals of the bean are rubber and tea. In order to encourage coffee cultivation, the Government, for some years past, has annually distributed free packets of Liberian coffee seeds not only among officials but among private individuals. But the attempt to conserve the industry has been fruitless. There would appear to be several reasons for the abandoning of its cultivation by planters. The chief is probably the prevalence of leaf disease. The preparation of the soil and the care of the young plants is an expensive matter owing to their many enemies in the form of grubs and various forms of blight. "Leaf disease" is the common name given to the attack of a fungus which spreads in the form of a yellow powder and does enormous damage when once it makes its appearance. Many attempts have been made to fight it, the most satisfactory procedure having been found to be the destruction of affected trees, but this has only been efficacious in a few cases and the presence of the blight on one tree can usually be taken to indicate that the whole of the surrounding area is more or less affected involving the destruction of probably a whole year's planting or even more. When it is remembered that the trees do not yield a crop until the fourth or fifth year it will be seen that when once disease has made its appearance in the plantation there is very little hope of future success. And acting on this the planters have turned over their land to crops which promise more certainty of success hoping that the change may not bring forth yet more evils which they wot not of. The cultivation of coffee is admittedly expensive, but, if successful, the results more than amply repay the trouble and care involved. However success appears to be unlikely in Burma unless fresh districts be exploited and no one will blame the planters for seeking smaller profits and quicker returns.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo left Aden at 4 a m. on March 5th, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p. m. on Friday next.

THE Viceroy will unveil the statue of John Nicholson at Delhi early next month.

THE changes in military administration will have effect from the 15th instant, when the Military Supply Department comes into formal existence.

MR. I. Cowling, Secretary of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, has been deputed to enquire into the working of the Port Trusts at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi.

THE Eton Dinner was held at Golightly Hall, Russell Street, Calcutta on Wednesday night, and was a most successful affair. Lord Minto was the guest of the evening.

THE Meerut Gold Cup was won on Saturday by Colonel P. K. Beaver's pony Bess. The race, in spite of the money given for the second and third places, only brought out a field of four.

THE H. M. S. "Hogue" has a fine team of cricketers on board and if she has not to make an immediate or even an early departure, the Gymkhana should look out for a good fixture.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th February, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905, of 198,156 mds. and of Rs. 47,984 in the earnings.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, Commander Lt. L. S. Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 25th February, with Lieut. Farquharson, the Royal Scots, and Miss Knee, Q. A. M. N. S. I. as passengers.

AN officer at Bajoura wired on Wednesday:—The severest shock of earthquake since the 4th of April last, took place this morning at 1 o'clock, lasting about thirty seconds. The shock was preceded by a slight noise direct from N. N. E. to S. S. W. People were all scared and ran out of their houses. The night was clear with a hard frost after a week of intermittent and heavy rain.

THE RAILWAY Board must find it difficult to satisfy the demands of Local Administrations, each of which is anxious to have more lines built within its territories. There are the military authorities also to be considered, with their schemes of strategic railways and plans of mobilisation, while the private promoter hovers on the outside of the official circle hoping to get a valuable concession. In their desire to satisfy everyone, the Board has to commit itself to recommending many small lines for construction. The big projects on the standard gauge that have been sanctioned so far are the Nagda-Muttra and the Raipur-Vizianagram railways, the cost being 298 lakhs and 250 lakhs respectively. The former says the "Pioneer" is well under construction, and the latter will presumably be taken in hand this year. The only important metre gauge line that is being constructed is the Katihar-Godagiri section of the Ranaghat-Ganges-Katihar Railway, about 105 miles in length and costing just under a lakh per mile. The line as a whole is intended to bring the metre-gauge systems north of the Ganges into more direct touch with Calcutta, but unfortunately that river still remains unbridged east of Benares. Godagiri, due north of Murshidabad, seemed indicated a few years ago as the best site for a bridge, but the claims of Sara Ghat, nearer the sea, were pressed in some quarters, as the Eastern Bengal Railway has there its stations on either bank linked up by a steam-ferry. The Government of India finally decided in favour of Sara Ghat, and one hoped that at last the Ganges would be bridged to the north of Calcutta. But the Secretary of State stepped in and ruled that the bridge question should remain an open one until the Ranaghat-Ganges-Katihar line was finished, and its effect on the direction of traffic had been noted.

THE net result of this delay is that no bridge can be completed, whether at Godagiri or Sara Ghat, for another five years at least. The metre-gauge systems north of the Ganges will still be cut off from Calcutta and trade will continue to be hampered. It is to be regretted that the Secretary of State did not accept the proposals of the Government of India, submitted over two years ago, as by this time good progress would have been made on the bridge. It seems to us that the point should be pressed again from this side, always provided that the Railway Board can show that funds would be available for the work. It would be better that some small projects should be sacrificed, or the Raipur-Vizianagram scheme be held in abeyance, than that the Ganges should remain unbridged in its lower reaches for an indefinite period. We may add that if doubts still continue as to the claims of the rival sites at Godagiri and Sara Ghat, there is an intermediate point on the river about halfway between the two places where a bridge could easily be built. This is near Rampur Baulia, which could be connected with the Eastern Bengal system by a short line to Santahar junction. There are many advantages in this alternative scheme, and the Bengal Government is believed to regard it favourably.

EDUCATION IN EMPIRE.

THE CHANCE OF THE SCHOOLS.

"CAPE Breton an island? Marvellous! Cape Breton an island? My dear sir, you always bring us good news. I must go and tell the King that Cape Breton is an island." So said a Prime Minister of England. It was, indeed, a long time ago. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would not make that mistake. But how many of the rest of us can justly sneer at the eighteenth. Century Prime Minister? Do you think that ten Englishmen in every hundred know to which of the British Dominions beyond the seas Cape Breton belongs? Let Cape Breton, which is only a handy instance, relapse into obscurity. How many are there among all our enlightened fellow citizens who exercise the franchise who have a clear notion of what the British Dominions are? All of us know that we are the heirs of "the greatest Empire the world has ever seen" and "an Empire on which the sun never sets." But to how many of us do those threadbare phrases mean anything definite? Give the ordinary man a map of the world, and ask him to point out the British possessions. His omissions (the experiment has been tried) are startling. The Empire he describes is a mean, mutilated thing, which would horrify the smallest Little Englander. "Deplorable ignorance," you say, "but what does it matter? No one minds ignorance in England." It matters just this—our ordinary man has no conception of the reality of the Empire, of its relations to the rest of the world, of its needs and its interests and its power. Hundreds of thousands of men give their votes without a thought that the place in which that cross is put on the ballot paper influences the fate of half the world, the welfare of millions in every continent, the fortunes of young commonwealths that may dominate future ages. Political leaders talk of the Empire (even the Labour Representation Committee has discovered that it exists), but their words fall on deaf ears. "Empire" is to the many a name for something vague and unrealised, no more impressive to the ordinary man than the other or the infinite. And the reason is that we have not been educated in Empire.

It is quite useless to expect the mass of people to know what the British Empire actually is and to understand its true importance, unless they have been trained to take some interest in it. That means introducing the Empire to the schools. At present they are hardly acquaintances. Macaulay once complained that every schoolboy knew all about the Spanish conquest of Peru, but none had ever heard of Plassy. Of course every schoolboy is not familiar with Pizarro—which does not much matter—but it remains true that few of them have heard of Clive—which is wholly deplorable. You will find boys who know all about the formation of clouds and the movements of glaciers, without the slightest notion of how or when we won Canada or why President Roosevelt and not King Edward is the ruler of the United States. Girls who know the botany books by heart think of the Indian Mutiny as a sort of strike. The secondary schools do no better. Boys who can translate Thucydides are blandly ignorant of who discovered Australia. Girls who speak French have never heard of Lord St. Vincent or Sir Eyre Coote. The geography of the Empire is a field no more familiar. You may be optimistic and suppose that your children know the names and vaguely the position of the great Colonies. They are remarkable if they can tell you the exact position of Singapore or the distance of Hong Kong from Japan, or the chief exports of India. Yet a knowledge of these things is absolutely essential to an appreciation of the problems and responsibilities of the Empire. It is small consolation to reflect that the next generation will not be much more ignorant than the present.

Now this Imperial ignorance—it is that in every sense—is not the fault of the schools. The schools, after all, teach and must always teach what the parents demand. No one with any knowledge of the subject would deny that in the last few years enormous improvements have been made. Ignorant people are fond of sneering at our elementary education. One day your hear someone protesting to heaven and earth that we are the victims of an iron system invented by pedantic authorities in Whitehall. The next day you are informed that each local authority is allowed to educate its children as seems good to its own foolish eyes. One hour you are told that the "ratepayers" money is wasted on teaching the abstruse sciences and foreign languages. The next hour comes the mournful tidings that elementary education is limited by parsimonious managers to the three R's. All these wild and wanton cries are equally false. There is, of course, a curriculum suggested by Whitehall as a model for all elementary schools, but it is not enforced as a divinely inspired scheme from which to differ is heresy and schism. "The curriculum as a whole may be modified," says the official code, "when the board are satisfied that the needs of the scholars or the circumstances of the school require it. The peculiar needs and demands of the locality are therefore taken into account. Suppose the local authority and the head teacher of a particular school desire to instruct the children what the British Empire really is, they can begin at once. Opportunity is given by the official code itself. Under the head of geography it is suggested that the teaching should lead "to a more detailed knowledge of the British Isles and the British Dominions beyond the seas," while history it is said, should include "a knowledge of the growth of the British Empire." Here are clear enough indications of the way the elementary school should go. But has it gone? How many children from the elementary schools have any of this "detailed knowledge" of the Empire? It is difficult to be optimistic about the answer. Nor can one feel much more cheerful in considering the training of the secondary schools. Many of us are profoundly grateful to our old school for many good things that we learnt there, but an appreciation of the British Empire was certainly not among them. English history is as much taboo in many a public school as lawn tennis, and as for geography—the old-fashioned public schoolmaster would probably think it about as desirable as marbles.

This neglect of history and geography is partly owing to a misapprehension of their nature. Some of us remember what "history" meant in the exiguous hours devoted to it in the old preparatory school. It was an infinite string of dates and meaningless names sometimes stuffed down a child's gullet with the aid of a vile string of rhymes. But names and dates are no more history than Bradshaw is literature. You do not teach a child to understand the growth of the British Empire by making him learn the date of Plassy, and of Saratoga, and of Porto Novo. What history should teach is what the forces were that won India for England, what the blunders were that lost the United States. The precise dates at which the decisive battles were fought are of purely secondary importance. The history of the British Empire should be taught, and can be taught, so that children learn from it what are the causes that have given England world-wide dominion, what are the dangers that have beset that dominion in the past, and, most of all, what were the spirit and ideals of the men who made it. What knowledge could be more important? Geography has, perhaps, nothing so useful to give, but geography has been sadly maltreated in the past. It used to consist of learning by heart. The unfortunate child consumed his geography lesson in repeating the book's definitions of geographical terms and horrible lists of capes and rivers. But the real geography is as interesting as "Robinson Crusœ." It tells what countries and their people are really like; it explains why trade goes this way and not that, and all the changes that science has made in the fortunes of countries and continents; it shows why England has clung stubbornly to this place and that, and tells of all the natural causes that have conspired to make the English people great. This, surely, is worth teaching.

But in these days the teacher is much to be pitied. On all sides he is urged to include some fresh subject in his crowded curriculum, while there is always a stolid minority who object to any change at all, and a stupid minority who think that children are being taught a deal too much already. Probably the great danger now threatening education is the loud-voiced desire of many to teach nothing but what is obviously and directly profitable—what makes an immediate difference of shillings in weekly wage.

Concluded on page 6.

THE KING IN FRANCE.

ENTERTAINING THE NEW PRESIDENT.

PRINCESS ENA AND THE ROMAN CHURCH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Princess Ena and her mother lunched with King Edward at the Embassy in Paris yesterday.

King Edward called on President Fallieres and conversed for half an hour with him. The President returned the visit immediately.

His Majesty gave a dinner at the Embassy, last night, to President Fallieres and M. Rouvier, and their wives, and a few others, including Baron de Courcel who was special French Envoy to the Kaiser at Copenhagen and who has since visited Berlin and met the Kaiser again and conferred with Prince Bulow.

LONDON, MAR. 4.

The King has invited ex-President Loubet to dinner to-day.

A despatch from Madrid states that King Edward, King Alfonso, Queen Christina, Princess of Battenberg and Princess Ena will meet on Wednesday, at San Sebastian, where Bishop Sion will receive Princess Ena into the Catholic Church.

LONDON, MARCH 5

The Right Revd. Robert Brindle, D. S. O., Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, will also attend the Princess Ena's reception into the Roman Catholic Church.

AT ALGECIRAS.

The Crucial Point.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

[Eventually the Conference at Algeciras has agreed to Sir Arthur Nicolson's proposal, regarding the Police.

It appears that the Conference has reached the final stage when a solution will soon become imperative.

Signor Visconti Venosta, the Italian delegate, made an eloquent appeal for conciliation.

[The Algeciras correspondent of the "Standard" writes :—"I am in a position to state that the final solution of the Algeciras Conference will come from America. Mr. Henry White, the American delegate, is only awaiting the right moment to put forward a proposal, which, it is believed, will be acceptable both to France and to Germany. I have the authority of Mr. White for saying that a successful issue may confidently be expected. The American representative, who, as the principal mediator in the negotiation, must necessarily speak with great reserve, authorises me to say that the optimistic feeling he has always entertained is now more than ever justified. He appeals, however, for patience and a cessation of attempts to mislead the public by statements in the Press, whether inspired or not, from whatever side they may come. Count Cassini, the Russian delegate, has also declared himself to be more hopeful than at any previous stage of the conference.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD AMPTHILL AT HOME.

Greeting by Lord Cu zon.

LONDON, MAR. 5.

Lord Ampthill arrived in London last evening, and was met at Victoria Station by Lord Curzon and a number of India Office officials.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF MADRAS.

Immediate Departure for India.

Sir A. Lawley embarks in the Himalaya at Marseilles for India on Friday next.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Continued Outbursts.

AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT. ARREST D.

Latest advices state that there are frequent cases of Russian revolutionaries attacking in broad day light mail coaches, Post Offices and banks and threatening officials with revolvers and carrying off money.

The most recent of these outrages were at Kieff and Riga.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Mr. Kennard, an English journalist touring in the disturbed provinces of Russia, has been arrested at Orel.

The British Consul at Moscow has communicated with the British Embassy.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN SWAZILAND.

Huge Gathering of Nat ive Tribes.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter are in Swaziland, where they have witnessed a great war dance by 12,000 Swazis, representing twenty tribes. This is an unprecedented gathering of fully armed natives in peace time.

TORNADO IN THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Terrible Casualties.

There was a disastrous tornado which swept the Society Islands on the 7th February. Whole settlements were destroyed and the inhabitants are starving. The damage done is enormous and huge mortality is also reported.

LORD KITCHENER'S ARMY. REORGANISATION.

Depatch from Lord Minto.

UTMOST SUPPORT FOR THE SCHEME.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Morley read a despatch from Lord Minto dated the 3rd instant in which he says he will forthwith carry out the procedure on the lines indicated by Lord Kitchener and says that the head-quarters staff will do their best to ensure the successful working of the new organisation, Lord Minto adds :

"I am confident of the thorough support of my Council."

THE NANCHANG OUTRAGES.

Strong Demands for Compensation.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Tokio states that the English and French Ministers have made strong representations at Peking in reference to the Nanchang outrages demanding full compensation.

THE COMING NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Scheme for Insuring Merchantmen.

The Admiralty takes out a policy of insurance of about ten millions sterling against losses through the detention of Merchantmen which co-operate in the great Naval Manœuvres in the summer.

THE IMPERIAL TROOPS IN CANADA.

The last of the Imperial troops in Canada leave Halifax to-day.

MAJOR ADAM'S MARRIAGE.

Major Adam was marrried to-day at the Guards' Chapel to Lilian Baring.

A reception at Lady Ashburton's followed.

THE JAPANESE CABINET.

LONDON, MARCH. 5.

M. Saionyi, the Japanese Premier, takes over M. Koto's portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the interim.

The Stock Exchange has subscribed ten thousand pounds to the Japanese famine fund.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

General Plumer has been appointed to the Seventh Division at the Curragh.

A CANAL COMMISSION.

England's Waste Waterways.

A Royal Commission on Canals has been appointed.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Senhor Romero Robledo, the Spanish statesman.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular," with the English mails of 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 4 a. m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. "Victoria" left for Colombo and Australia to-day at the same hour.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Major Andrews and Major Dnne, 79th Infantry, are appointed Officiating Commandant and 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment respectively, vice Colonel King on leave.

Major J. B. Bell, 32nd Pioneers, is appointed Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Western Command, vice Colonel Anderson on leave.

The following Officers are appointed Supply and Transport Officers of 6th class :—

Captain E. G. Hart, Royal Garrison Artillery ; Captain Twiss, Devonshire Regiment, Captain Wildes, 76th Punjabis, Lieutenant Ball, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant Dallas, Unattached List, is posted to the Secunderabad Division for appointment to Indian Army.

Major Lane and Major Bourchier, 96th Infantry, are appointed Officiating Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of that Regiment vice Colonel MacDonald on leave.

Major C. F. Philips, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed Assistant Military Secretary to General Lord Grenfell, commanding the force in Ireland.

2nd-Lieutenant Whitaker, West Riding Regiment, has been permitted to resign his Commission.

THE Commander-in-Chief has offered Major-General De Brath, Secretaay in the Military Department, the Officiating commander of the Aden Brigade during the absence of Major-General Mason on leave, and the permanent command when General Mason retires on account of ill-health at the end of his leave. This Brigade is one which carries the highest emoluments in India, as the General fills the post of Political Agent in addition to discharging his military duties. His responsibility is ;thus much greater than that which usually devolves upon the Officer Commanding a Brigade.It may be remembered that Major-General Maitland, on vacating the appointment of Secretary in the Military Department, was posted to Aden. Major-General De Brath is an officer of such distinguished merit that it would have been matter for extreme regret if this services had not been utilised. Lord Kitchener, it may be noted, is desirous of providing for officers of the Department who have been dispossessed of their appointments in the Military Department. Colonel Watkis has been given the Deputy Adjutant-Generalship of the Western Command, and Colonel Kenny will or presumably join the District Staff.

FAREWELL TO THE 69TH PUNJABIS.

CEREMONY AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 5.

General Eccles Nixon, Commanding the Bangalore Brigade, inspected the 69th Punjabis this morning prior to the departure of the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was present.

The General, in addressing the regiment, said it was with mingled feelings of gladness and sorrow he was parting with such an excellent well disciplined corps and asked them to remember they were a very old regiment with 138 years' service behind them. They would be glad of the prospect of going to serve in their own Punjab, but it afforded him great satisfaction in saying that the regiment compares most favourably with any of its brotherhood. He was sure they would acquit themselves well in whatever fortune fate called them and always maintain their excellent record. The regiment leaves by two special trains to-morrow morning.

NEW FLAGSHIP OF THE CHINA STATION.

WITH VICE-ADMIRAL MOORE ON BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEB. 28.

The new flagship of the China Station H. M. S. "King Alfred," of 7,804 tons, arrived this morning, from Portsmouth, which port she left on 31st January. She is under the command of Captain Cecil F. Thursby, R. N., and carries, 30 guns in her batteries. She has on board Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, the new Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

THE "DIADEM'S" NEW MISSION.

The "King Alfred" relieves H. M. S. "Diadem" which will take Prince Arthur of Connaught to America from the Far East. The former resumes her voyage on March 4th.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 1.

At the meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council, held at Colombo, on the motion of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill "to confirm an Agreement for a Lease of Pearl Fisheries on the Coast of Ceylon and to authorise the Crown Agents for the Colonies to execute such lease on behalf of the Government of Ceylon" was read a third time and passed. H. E. Sir Henry Blake, the Governor, in the course of a few remarks, said he thought it a most admirable lease for a Colony. "The general impression is," he added, "that we receive for this lease a sum of Rs. 3,10,000 per annum. I think it is entirely lost sight of that we are to receive the entire expense of the Fishery, I only got a short time ago the figures of the cost to us of the Fishery for last year. Under this lease the entire cost will be paid for this year by the Syndicate. For last year, the Fishery cost Rs. 2,44,426·04 cents, and, therefore, if you add Rs. 3,10,000 to the cost, the Colony would be receiving Rs. 5,54,426 for the Fishery which, I think, is a very good sum for the Colony to receive."

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS.

AN UNFORTUNATE NOTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, FEB. 14.

The Minister for Customs has found it impossible to fix the responsibility for the notice which was posted up in one of the P. and O. mail steamers last year, warning passengers and members of the crew that if even a single cigar or the smallest quantity of dutiable goods was found in their possession, it might be construed by the Commonwealth authorities into an act of attempted smuggling. Sir Wm. Lyne recently communicated with the London directors of the P. and O. Company in regard to the matter, and was informed that no authority for such notice was given by them. They suggested that the Customs authorities and Australian agents for the line might consult together so that a mutually satisfactory notice might be agreed upon. The Customs officers contend, however, that the notice previously issued by the Department, is quite sufficient for all purposes. It reads thus :

"The attention of masters of vessels is called to the fact that all dutiable articles in the possession of the master or any member of the crew, shall be included in the store list of the ship, and be duly reported by the master to the Customs on arrival at a port in the Commonwealth. Any member of the ship's company found to have in his possession any goods not so reported, will be liable to prosecution."

LAST DAY OF MOHURRUM.

THE Mohurrum festival of the Mahomedans closes to-day, when the tabuts or paper mausoleums will be carried through the principal streets of the native town and immersed in the sea off the Carnac Bunder. Thanks to the admirable arrangements made by Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Commissioner of Police, and his Deputy, the nine days of the festival have passed off peacefully. On the "Kattal-ki-ratt, i. e." the night of slaughter, which occurred yesterday, the tabuts were taken, about midnight, through the principal native quarters and paraded till about 3 a. m., this morning, but nothing unusual occurred to disturb the public peace. This year the police have issued licenses for 112 tabuts and 662 punjas, and they are distributed as follows : In the A or Fort Ward, 6 tabuts and 15 punjas ; in the B or Mandvi Ward, 21 tabuts and 142 punjas ; in the C or Bhuleshwar Ward, 25 tabuts and 117 punjas ; in the D or Girgaum Ward, 7 tabuts and 42 punjas ; in the E or Byculla Division 26 tabuts and 282 punjas ; in the F or Parel Ward, 13 tabuts and 32 punjas ; and in G or Mahim Ward 4 tabuts and 32 punjas. Last year licenses were granted for 118 tabuts and 672 punjas.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

The annual Point-to-Point Races will take place to-day, at Santa Cruz. Members and their friends are reminded that the special train leaves Colaba at 3-15 p. m., Standard Time, Church Gate, 3-20 p. m. and Grant Road 3-28 p. m. and will return to Bombay after the races.

WE are informed that the postponement of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Monghyr to the 3rd April, was due not to any apprehension of plague, but solely with a view to consulting the convenience of agriculturists.

ACCORDING to a home paper, whisky-in-tea is said to be ousting whisky-and-soda as a winter beverage in Birmingham. The demand for the first named is said to have been steadily increasing for two years, until now a well-known restaurateur in that city says he gets through as much as 3lbs. of tea a day. The tea is given gratis, so the publicans do not favour the new fashion, but after all this beverage is not a new one. More than 100 years ago, an Irish witness, asked what was her religion, replied : "The same as my mothers." When asked what that was she said that her mother "took whisky in her tay !" North of the Tweed the Birmingham mixture, if it becomes the vogue, will doubtless be looked upon as a saving, the same water being made to do for both and what a chance for the teetotalers.

THE ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. HOGUE.

SUDDEN ALTERATION IN PROGRAMME.

H. M. S. Hogue, under the command of Captain E. G. Shortland, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong, which port she left on the 14th February, calling at Singapore and Colombo. She left the latter port on the 2nd instant for Bombay. She is on her way home via the Gulf. and resumes her voyage to-day. The Hogue is an armoured cruiser of 7,840 tons, and was built in 1900. Her displacement is armour belt 230 feet long, 11 feet 6 inches deep, and 6 inches thick. From fore end of belt to ram, 2 inches to depth of 14 feet 6 inches H. U. Steel bulkheads 5 inches. Barbettes 6 inches, deck 31 1/2 inch, Casemates (12) of 6 inches Q. 5 inches. Her armament consist of 29·2 inches B. (Mod. 98) (Weight of 9·2 inch gun with mounting and shield 120 tons) ; 12·6 inches Q. ; 4·6 inches Q. in casements. 12·12 pr. Q of 12 cwt., 2·12 pr. of 8 cwt. 3·3 pr. Q. ; 8 machine guns. Torpedo Tubes, two submerged. Her complement on board is 750 all told. On entering the port, she saluted the Admiral's flag by firing a salute of 15 guns. The flagship returned the compliment by firing a salute of 7 guns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEB. 23.

H. M. S. "Hogue," Capt. Shortland, arrived this afternoon, from China on her way to England to pay off. As soon as she arrived, however, she received orders through Vice-Admiral Moore to leave as early as possible for Bombay and Muscat, where some trouble is feared.

The "Hogue" will leave, therefore, to-morrow morning, as soon as she has done coaling. One of the officers said the news came to them like a bolt from the blue. They did not know why they were being sent ; he believed H. M. S. "Fox" had also been told off on the same duty. The "Hogue" had been on the China Station from November 1904. The present trip had been a very uneventful one. They had their quarterly gun practice on the way out.

H. M. S. "Bonaventure," accompanied by six destroyers, arrived this afternoon, from China on her way to England to pay off. The "Bonaventure" started from China a few hours after H. M. S. "Hogue." She was formerly on the Pacific Station, but for the last two years has been in China.

The destroyers are the "Exe," the "Erne," the "Arun", the "Die," the "Etrick" and the "Itchen."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal offices. Sir P. M. Metha (President) in the chair.

The first business on the Agenda was the election of four members on the Standing Committee. A vote of the Corporation resulted as follows: —

*Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master	39
*Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola	51
*Mr. Munmohandas Ramji	35
*Mr. N N Katrak	49
*Hon, Mr Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey	45

*These members were declared duly elected.

A letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, stating that his Excellency had confirmed the appointment of Dr. J. A. Turner as Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality for a further term of five years, was recorded on the proposition of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. J. Macdonald.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding the quarterly reports of the divisional health officers for the quarter ending 31st December 1905. On the proposition of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the reports were recorded.

PUBLIC BATHING PLACES.

Dr. D. B. Master in accordance with a notice of motion proposed. That in view of the emphatic opinion expressed by the Health Officer, with regard to the provision of bathing and washing places in the city, in the last administration report, the Corporation do sanction the construction of the two bathing places of which an estimate of Rs. 5,230 has already been furnished to them at their request by the Municipal Commissioner in his letter, dated the 24th September, 1902. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary amount. He said the necessity for bathing places had been felt for some time and where the city was providing a museum, a town band and other luxuries he thought the needs of the poorer classes should receive some consideration. The proposition was carried.

FIRE ESCAPE STAIRCASES.

Mr. R. J. Kent in accordance with a notice of the motion proposed : "That the Commissioner be asked to report—1. Whether in passing plans for new buildings of more than a ground floor and one upper the storey it is practicable to insist on an emergency staircase being provided at the outside of the building, the staircase to be of iron and used in the event of fire. 2. Whether it is possible to insist on such a staircase being provided in the case of existing buildings where conditions admit of such a staircase being introduced. In support of his notice he said the present manner of combating fires in the city was most inadequate. He considered emergency staircases were of the utmost necessity in Indian large buildings and instanced how the choak in native houses was often the means of assisting fires.

Mr. Kasi Kabiroodin said he had also given notice of a proposition dealing with the same question,

The President said several other members were desirous of speaking in regard to the matter and it was accordingly decided to resume the discussion at the next meeting.

An "At Home" was then held which his Excellency the Governor attended,

SIR WILLIAM WHIT E'S CRITICISM OF THE "DREADNOUGHT."

SIR WILLIAM WHITE, says "Engineering," does not, according to his criticism of the Dreadnought, seem satisfied that sufficient evidence has been produced in favour of the abolition of secondary armament and the adoption exclusively of the 12-in. gun, and urges that it was concentration of fire, largely from 6-in. weapons which completely demoralised the personnel of the Russian ships, and ultimately put the ships out of action. It is a mistake, to make deductions from abnormal cases, Had the Russian ships, with their greater number of 12-in. guns, been as efficiently handled as were the Japanese guns of inferior calibre, the result would probably have been different. It was the knowledge gained from Russian fire practice as to their inaccuracy in gunnery that gave the Japanese their confidence. Moreover, as Sir William White carefully pointed out in his recent lecture, the diminution in energy and penetrative power is more rapid with extension of range in the case of lighter than of heavier projectiles, and the danger zone is appreciably decreased. Penetration, we admit, is not everything ; but the power which enables the gun to perforate armour does not disqualify it for effective use in other respects ; and without penetration a ship cannot easily be beaten, if the 'morale' of the crew is as it should be. The Dreadnought is simply a development enormous in its extent, along those lines which Sir William laid down and applied with such admirable skill when he was Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, and the objections he raised against the use of pairs of guns in the fore quarters—on each side of the forecastle—are applicable to practically every ship designed in recent times. He contended that when the Dreadnought was chasing a ship, and engaged therefore in bow fire, all six forward guns in the Dreadnought could only be brought into use if the vessel ahead continued in line—that if she yawed, it would not be possible for the two guns on the off side to be kept continuously sighted on the enemy. But if the runaway ship yawed, the following ship could follow suit, and much more quickly, because the former would always be on the outside arc of the circle. Exception was also taken to the concentration of magazines in the forward part of the ship in view of underwater attack, and of shells penetrating the skin of the ship under the armour belt, but we "Engineering" have no doubt, although we do not say so from actual knowledge, that Sir John Fisher and Sir Philip Watts have in this, as in all other instances, met possible dangers, and have probably adopted the system applied in the new Japanese vessels, of having the magazines within armour-plated walls. Sir William considered that it was a mistake to suppose that because the new Dreadnought had ten 12-in. guns, she would be equal to two or three battleships carrying four 12-in. guns because it was doubtful if, owing to concentration each gun in the Dreadnought could be used as effectively as the four weapons in the smaller ships.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION,

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE annual meeting of the Principal and Staff of the Grant Medical College was held in a tastefully decorated shamiana in the grounds of the College yesterday afternoon when there was a large gathering of nurses and assistants, and his Excellency the Governor made an interesting speech in commendation of the excellent work done by the Institution. Among those present either on the dais or amongst the audience were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. Sir Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Surgeon-General Greany, Dr. Dimmock, Dr. T. B. Narriman, Dr. and Mrs. Quick Dr. and Mrs. Child, Dr. and Mrs. Meyer, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert, Dr. Hutchinson, Dr. Novis, Dr. Powell, Dr. Barucha, Dr. Dubash, and Lieutenant-Colonels Kirtiker and Jayaker.

A cordial reception having been given to his Excellency, Dr. Dimmock read the annual report for the past year. It was as follows :—

THE REPORT.

The repairs have not usual been executed by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and the buildings are in good condition. The lavatories for male students have not yet been provided. They are urgently required.

GARDENS.

These have lately been placed under the supervision of Professor L. T. R. Hutchinson of this College, and Assistant Surgeon A. H. Macgregor of the J. J. Hospital staff has been assisting him in the work ; the gardens have since much improved, but under the existing circumstances we cannot expect to reach a higher stage of improvement, as might be desired, on account of inadequate labor and means for the carriage of water. An additional Mali was applied for, but it is to be regretted that it was not sanctioned, However, I sincerely thank Professor Hutchinson and Assistant Surgeon Macgregor for their trouble and for the interest they have shown in the work.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

In the month of May last, Lieut.-Colonel, W. H. Quicke, I. M. S., resumed charge of his duties of Professor of Surgery and Major A. Street reverted to his appointment of Professor of Anatomy. In July 1905 I proceeded on one month and 24 days' privilege leave and Lieut-Colonel, Quicke acted as Principal and Captain T. S. Novis, as Professor of Midwifery at the College. Since October last Major Street has proceeded on 12 months' leave and Captain Novis has been acting as Professor of Anatomy. During the same month Dr. Powell, Professor of Botany, went on three months' privilege leave and Major B. B. Grayfoot I. M. S. acted for him.

TUTORS.

Mr. D. R. Bardi, L. M. and S., Tutor in Chemistry resigned his appointment in June last and at the end of September following the services of the undermentioned tutors were terminated with the view to afford opportunities to recently passed medical graduates of holding these College appointments, and it has since been ruled by the College Common Room Meeting that the tenure of these appointments should under ordinary circumstances in future be limited to five years, for the same reasons :—Mr. G. B. Kher, L. M. and S., Tutor in Materia Medica, Mr. K. M. Dubash, F. R. C. S., L. M. and S., Tutor in Midwifery. Mr. J. R. Vakil L. M. and S. Tutor in Medicine, Mr. J. S. B. Vakil. L. M. and S., Tutor in Surgery, Mr. T. D. Velankar, B. Sc., L. M. and S. Biology. These tutors held their respective appointments for a number of years ranging from 17 to 7 and I should place on record my high approbation of their meritorious services to the College and wish them every success in their future career. The tutorial appointments are held on tenure for one year, but the holders are subject to re-election year by year for approved work. The very fact, that the services of the above mentioned medical graduates were brought into requisition for a number of years continuously, is in itself a sufficient proof that their work was highly appreciated by the former Principals as well as by me.

The undermentioned medical graduates have been appointed tutors at the College :—Mr B. P. Vakil, B. A. L. M. and S. Tutor in Chemistry, since June 1905. Mr. E. Moses, L. M. and S Tutor in Materia Medica, Mr. N. A. Purandare, L. M. and S. Tutor in Midwifery. Mr. N. F. Kapadia L. M. and S. Tutor in Medicine. Mr. S. J. Meher Homji, L. M. and S. Tutor in Surgery. Mr. V. G. Dabak, B. A., L. M. and S. Tutor in Biology. These five appointments have effect from October 1905. Mr B. L. Gonsalves, L. M. and S. has been appointed second tutor in Physiology, vice Mr M. M. Mehta resigned, from January 1903. Mr. K. J. Desai. B. A. L. M. and S. acted as the Gaikwar's Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear Noses and Throat from 15th June to 18th Aug. 1905 during Dr J S B Vakil's absence on Sick Leave. These appointments were formed with the object of giving our young and most distinguished graduates further great opportunities of practical and responsible work in the Hospital and also of giving more assittance to the Professors of clinical subject in the management of the large classes that have grown up so rapidly in recent years. The duties are no doubt heavy from the fact of 3 resignation having occurred within one year.

STUDENTS.

At the test examinations for admission to the College, which are now held twice a year, there were in November 1905 89 Candidates, of whom 54 passed. In January 1903, 67 candidates, of whom 83 passed. Total candidates 256 of whom 137 passed and 119 failed. There were besides. 7 B. A. candidates who have been admitted without the entrance test to the second year course direct. At the beginning of the year the highest number on the roll was 623. Of these 93 left the College on completion of their five years' course of study; also 32 junior students left the College, most of them temporarily, owing to their failure in the University pre-final Examinations, two died and 133 new students have joined the College, the total number at present on the roll therefore, is 634.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

The Terminal and Competitive Examinations were held as usual for the award of Scholarships and prizes to Graduates and Undergraduates of the College, as well as to Military Medical Pupils, and a detailed list of the Scholars, Prizemen, an Medallists is annexed hereto.

EXAMINATION OF CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Two Civil Assistant Surgeons were examined for promotion to the higher grade, and both passed.

SANITARY SURVEYERS' CLASS.

Five graduates of the College have joined the Class this year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Of the various proposals made by the Committee appointed to enquire into the needs and reorganization of the College and Hospitals the following have been prominently brought to the attention of the authorities for being urgently provided for :—(a) Appointment of a Lecturer in Dentistry. (b) Institution of a Minor Chair in Bacteriology. (c) Appointment of additional Tutor in Anatomy and Pathology each. The plan and estimate the latter amounting to Rs. 1,12,531 for the proposed students hostel in connection with the College have been approved and submitted to Government for their consideration and orders. The plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 49,571 for quarters of 24 civil students and 6 fellows of the College in the Hospital Compound have lately been sanctioned by Government. Dr. R. Row has been carrying on his researches in the Framji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory. He has been able to do the following work during the year :—I Observations on the Irregular Continued Typhoid like fevers studied from the point of view of specific bacteriolyism (found in the blood serum of patients suffering from such cases) against bacilli of typho Coli race of Microbes. The results of this paper were published in the journal of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society Vol. IX No. 2. II on the curative value of a local infection with a pyozonic germ in Bubonic Plague : a preliminary communication published in the transactions of the Grant College Medical Society, 1905-06. III. Further observations on the specific bacteriolytic power of the serums obtained from typho like fever cases. studied quantitatively. The results obtained in this research confirm those of his communication I and are demonstrable with a greater accuracy as the values can be plotted in curves and thus rendered more grafic. IV. Symbiosis of Bacillus Pestis and staphylococcus Pyogenes invitro and in viyo and its influence on the Morphological characters and virulence of B Pestis ; Paper in the press.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor has also been carrying on his researches in the same Laboratory. I wish him a pleasent holiday and hope to see him return amongst us in renewed health and vigour and I hope he will be able to utilize some of his holidays to the advantage of the further prosecution of his excellent work.

Mr. T. D. Velankar, B.Sc., L.M. & S., has been selected Lord Reay Lecturer for the current Winter Session and he has commenced his series of lectures which will be over towards the middle of this month. The subject for the lectures is the Physiology of Digestion with special reference to the recent discoveries on the subject.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

In the Rugby World.

ENGLAND'S DEFEAT BY IRELAND.

OXFORD CREW ON THE ISIS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

THE conditions at Leicester were much more unfavourable to good play than in 1902, when England met Ireland on a field from which the snow had only been removed during the forenoon. This year, rain added to the miserable character of the conditions, which were probably the worst associated with a Rugby international since the Scoto-Welsh and Irish-Welsh games of 1903. As a rule, Irish sides or, at least, Irish forwards, are not seen to the best advantage on heavy, muddy ground. This year's game proved the exception to the rule, and though England were perhaps somewhat unlucky to lose by 16 points to 6, Ireland were the better side on the day, the visiting backs in particular adapting themselves better to the conditions than the English backs. Between the two sets of forwards on the other hand, there was little to choose. The Irish forwards were the faster and more dashing lot ; they also showed greater opportunism near the line, but as this quality is often dependent on the mistakes of the opposing backs, and the Irish backs were surer in their fielding than the English backs, the superiority of the Irish forwards in this respect was more apparent than real. In the tight the English eight had, if anything, rather the better of the game.

Unfortunately for England, the three-quarters failed just as badly in combined attack as the Scottish threes did on the previous Saturday. It cannot be said, however, that the English threes got the same chances as fell to the Scottish four, while it is certain that the half-backs contributed to the defeat of the England and the failure of the third line. Gent was much too light to stop the Irish wingers, while Jago, though clever and doing some admirable work, lacks the physical proportions necessary in a half against Ireland, except, of course, in games in which the Irish forwards are very badly beaten. In one respect the English team was quite satisfactory. There can indeed be no question that in again picking the pack who played against Wales the selectors proceeded on the proper plan. The forwards were really good all through and can safely be retained for the match with Scotland. The three-quarters failed and the principle on which the line was selected is wrong. Ireland's third line contained three members of the Trinity third line, one wing and two centres. The line was thus made up of players thoroughly used to each other's ways. The result was that the only good combination came from the Irish threes, who, in addition fielded the greasy ball much more surely. Jackett was not seen at his best, but Heneberry justified the reputation that he has won, while Purdon, for Robinson at half, turned out to be another judicious change. The Irish side are quite as fine a team as last season's excellent side, and if they can beat Scotland at Dublin they may win the championship. On precedent, an Irish success over Scotland is lese likely than a win over Wales at Belfast.

The humiliating defeat which the English Rugby Union team suffered at Leicester must, says the "Yorkshire Post," have aroused painful feelings in the minds of those who, through good or ill-fortune, have remained loyal to the Rugby Union banner. To be beaten in a good fight would be an experience carrying with it no regrets, calling for no criticism, and giving rise to no recrimination. But when it is said that for the third time in succession the English selectors have not succeeded in choosing a team either capable of giving a respectable exhibition of football, or of presenting a reasonably stout defence to the foe, one may come to the conclusion either that the Rugby game in England is in an extremely bad way, or that those responsible for selecting the best players are not competent for the task entrusted to them. As in most matters of this kind, the true facts lie between the two propositions. . . . . Regard must be paid to geographical difficulties, but the fact remains that if International selectors cannot become personally acquainted with the talent to be found in all parts of the Kingdom, it is idle to expect the best international team to be chosen. Without going so far as to say that the North might have turned the balance in England's favour against both Wales and Ireland. We do think that this part of the Rugby Union's constituency has been badly treated, and, in saying this, we know we are voicing the feeling of every county union in the Northern counties.

Although the vagaries of the weather necessitated a postponement of the English International trial match between the North and Midlands at Derby on Saturday, the fates proved kinder at Edinburgh, and the first International of the season was duly brought off between Scotland and Wales, and resulted in a victary for the Thistle by three goals to one. The result reflects great credit on the Scotsmen, and this, the first victory of their career, will be extremely gratifying to all lovers of the game, not on account of the defeat of Wales, but proving as it does the great advance the game has made in Scotland. Two years ago they met Wales for the first rime, and suffered defeat by five goals to one. Last year they showed greatly improved form, and drew with them, and now they have gone just one better and defeatted them This progress speaks well for the game in Scotland, and although they cannot hope to defeat either England or Ireland yet, they will, no doubt, give them a good game when they meet in March. Once again Wales are destined to become possessors of the wooden spoon, but doubtless this reverse will invite them to greater efforts and restore the keenness which existed previous to last year's split between the Nort and South which, although healed up now, has probably given the game a set-back, which is much to be regretted.

The Oxford crew had settled down to what was hoped would be a representative and efficient order when E. A. Baily had the misfortune to meet with an accident which caused two ribs to be cracked. This put him out of the boat, and his place at 7 was taken by A. C. Gladstone, who had previously been rowing stroke. The crew has remained in this order for the last ten days, and has been making some improvement. At present the entire coaching is devoted to individual faults, and it is only when these are eradicated that the individuals can settle down into a crew. Graham at bow has overcome to a great extent his stiffness, and is swinging much straighter ; he works hard, but is inclined to be unsteady. Illingworth and Dewar are both improved oarsmen, particularly the former, now that he has got more used to a light boat. The heavy weights in the middle of the boat are the men to look to for the pace of the crew. To make full use of their weight they must be extraordinarily quick with their work and free and easy in their movements. At present there is an inclination to stiffen, which prevents a free, long swing, and the body swing is not as yet supported from the stretcher. However, they have shown signs of improvement, and if this is maintained they will lay the foundation of great power.

Gladstone has been doing well at 7, rowing with great ease and giving a good deal of style to the crew ; it is doubtful whether his weight will allow him to hold together the crew over a four-mile course. Bucknall at stroke is largely responsible for the advanced state of the crew at this early stage of practice. He is rowing with more life, and has almost mastered the importance of a quick and easy recovery. The work that has been indulged in has not been of a very arduous nature. On Monday G. A. H. Robinson, University College, displaced Gladstone at 7.

Latest names and weights :—

	st.	lb.
Bow, G. M. A. Graham, New College	11	1
2. C. H. Illingworth, Pembroke	12	2
3. J. Dewar, New College	12	1
4. L. E. Jones, Balliol	14	0
5. A. G. Kirby, Magdalen	13	8
6. E. P. Evans, University	13	2
7. G. A. H. Robinson, University	11	0
Stroke, H. C. Bucknall, Merton	11	1
Cox, L. P. Stedall, Merton	8	4

The Torpid crews are now in training, and [illegible] been doing some hard work. None of the crews show especial promise, although some are well together and swing longer than usual. University, I, have not much pace, and will have to race hard to retain the headship. Magdalen. I, appear to be the best boat on; they row with plenty of dash, but are inclined to bucket. Brasenose I. are rough and ponderous, and their time is bad. Balliol are quite different to most Balliol crews, in that they prefer work to style; they bucket badly, but have some pace. New College I. are improving daily under the coaching of Dr. Bourne; they ought to catch B. N. C. I. Christ Church have changed their stroke, and seem to be going better. Pem-broke are stately, but will develop into a fair crew. Merton are very unsteady forward, and have not much dash. Trinity promised very well, but have fallen off somewhat. The other boats do not call for particular mention.

EDUCATION IN EMPIRE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Those shillings may be too dearly bought. It is at least worth while for parents—and it is parents who, when as the sailors say, "You get to the back of beyond," have the power of decision—to consider whether it may not be worth while to insist on education in Empire. If the future of England is of any account our children should be taught what the Empire is and what it means. The knowledge may not be directly negotiable for pounds, shillings, and pence. Yet knowledge always pays in the end. But though we are a nation of shopkeepers we do not always think of the till. One can imagine few things better able to stimulate, to inspire boy or girl to strenuous endeavour, than this full knowledge of what citizenship means, of what power each Britisher has in the world for good or evil; the conviction that each, poor or rich, strong or weak, as "a citizen of no mean city, member of no common state, heir to no supine empire."

LADIES IN SERVICE.

ARE EDUCATED WOMEN WANTED!

A CONFERENCE of particular interest to all ladies is has been held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, by the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women to consider the question of domestic service, and how far it is desirable that ladies of education should devote themselves to it. The bureau, it should be said, is in a particularly favourable position to take up the question, for it comes into touch with those who have work to offer and those who want it, to a very large extent, and in the course of last year, for example, it received no fewer than 577 applications for servants of a higher than are usually in social and educational status demand, while some 476 ladies more or less competent presented themselves for such situations. From its own experience the committee of the bureau consider that lady servants are in increasing request, and it is to gain a yet wider view of the subject that invitations are being widely sent out to those who it is expected can speak with some actual knowledge upon it. In this way it is hoped to hear full arguments as to the benefits and drawbacks of more highly educated service, both from employers and employed. The preliminary speakers are to include Dr. Kimmins (Chief Inspector Education Department of the London County Council), who will occupy the chair, Miss Gordon (Inspector of Domestic Teaching to the Council) and Miss Nixon, who, as Principal of the Guild of Household Dames at Cheltenham can speak from the point of view of the women who enter upon service.

One aspect of the matter that will be touched upon will be the existing facilities for domestic training and how far it is advisable to endeavour to extend them through urban and district councils, with, perhaps, an ultimate standard of qualification to be reached through recognised examinations. There are, of course, many schools and courses open to girls who desire to devote themselves to home duties, and the National Training School of Cookery has of late years enlarged its original scope to include house and laundry work, dressmaking and upholstering. At the Northern, the Battersea and the South-Western Polytechnics the field is covered upon their women's sides. and at the two former the whole course of training occupies two years and a term, the fees amounting to £55. At the last named a course of six months to one year may be taken, the fees amounting to £12 to £15, according to the number of subjects selected. Then there is the Sesame house for Home Life training, which is founded upon the model of the Pestalozzi-Frobel-Haus at Berlin, where, in addition to all branches of household management, the pupils share in the practical work of the kindergarten classes. At the Norland Institute, the training of ladies as children's nurses is the distinctive feature, and for those who have gone through its course there is constant inquiry. Nor are such institutes confined to London. Mention has already been made of the Guild of Household Dames, which has its headquarters at Cheltenham, and at Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and several smaller places they are to be found, while various private ventures in the same direction are scattered up and down the country. It is evident therefore that a considerable amount of work is being done towards the proper equipment of those who propose to earn a livelihood by domestic work; but the efficiency of these establishments must be limited and their progress retarded by the lack of close co-ordination and interchange of experiences and views. The step now taken may be the precursor of others leading to a great improvement in this respect.

What wages does a lady servant expect? is often asked. A lady cook, if she is very capable, is offered from £50 to £60 a year to go to Egypt, and £25 to £25 would seem to be about the average. Lady parlourmaids, nurses and mothers' helps appear to expect from £22 to £30 a year. An attraction frequently held out by would be employers, and equally frequently stipulated for by the prospective domestic is that of a bed-room to herself. Lady cooks it may be noted, are in especial demand for schools and institutions, and particularly those which are themselves training young girls for domestic service as well as for educational establishment in which the instruction in domestic economy is practically given. The modern laundry, with its costly machinery and extensive business, has, to all intents and purposes, opened up a new profession to ladies and the position of manageress in one of these huge concerns is often a most tempting one alike in pay and the responsibilities it involves. It was not of course, easy at first to convince ladies of education and business training that so humble a calling as that associated with the washtub could offer any advantages, but it is now fully recognised and it is thought by those who are organising this conference that a further step towards solving the problem of occupation for women might be made through impartial examination of the causes that deter them from devoting themselves to domestic service. As a large attendance is anticipated on Tuesday next, it may be hoped that a contribution of real value may be made to our knowledge on the subject, throwing new light upon the relations of the modern mistress and maid.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	14	13	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	19	19	33
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	11	47
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	18
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	15
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	50	51	179
Total plague deaths to date	305·17	22,31,039	
Same date last year	123	123	273

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
4	3

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Bai Krishnabai Kelkar has offered a sum of Rs. 5000 in Government Securities to found a scholarship at this College to commemorate the name of her departed brother, the late Dr. Gopal Shivram Vaidya, L. M. & S. Bombay. The Scholarship is to be named "The Gopal Shivram Scholarship" and is to be awarded to a Hindu student who shows the highest amount of proficiency and intelligence in the subject of Surgery in a special examination to be held at the end of the fourth year course. Although I should have preferred to see that no sectarian condition should have been imposed in the award of the scholarship, I have accepted the offer as the deceased gentleman after whom the scholarship is named was one of the most distinguished students of this College and also one of the best Surgeons of his time in Bombay, and it seemed right that his name should remain associated with this College, and I take this opportunity of publicly thanking Krishnabai Kelkar for her generous offer. I am much obliged to Colonel Quicke, Professor of Surgery and Major Childe, Professor of Medicine, at this College for their cordial co-operation in my varied and onerous duties in connection with the College and the College Hospitals. Major Meyor, Herbert, Street and Barry and Captain Hutchinson have assisted me from time to time in visiting the Military Medical Pupils quarters to inspect Messing arrangements etc., and I thank them for their trouble.

Major Barry and Captain Hutchinson and Major Herbert and Captain Novis have conducted the College Entrance Examinations this year which entailed a good deal of extra labour upon them and I once more thank them for this work.

Captain Hutchinson has undertaken the work of revising the College Library and has spent a good deal of time and taken much pains over it; it will take some months before the work will be completed and I thank him for what he has already done.

My thanks are due to Lieut H. R. Roache, I. S. M. D. Superintendent Military Medical Pupils for the able way in which he has maintained discipline amongst the pupils.

And lastly I thank Professors Powell and King and the Demonstrator of Anatomy, Dr. S. D. Bharucha, and the Tutors of the different subjects and the Fellows of the College for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

The Clerical Establishment have performed their duties thoroughly and well. The Head Clerk, Mr. Shivram Vithal, deserves special mention for his management of the office. He is most reliable in his work, attentive to his numerous duties and I have been much pleased with the way in which he has carried out all instructions.

The other clerks in the office under his including the Museum Clerks and the Artist have also done very good service.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND MEDALS.

To Graduates of the College.—1, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Medical Prize of Rs. 250 for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery to Mr. M. D. D. Gilder, B. A., L. M. and S.

2. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Gold Medal for proficiency in Practical Medical Jurisprudence to Mr. A. K. Contractor, L. M. and S.

3. The McLennan Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, with a Silver Prize Medal for proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Midwifery to Mr, S. K. Vaidya, L. M. and S.

4. The Hunter Prize for proficiency in Ophthalmology. not awarded.

5. The Cursetji Framji Khory Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly tenable for one year, for proficiency in Gynoecology and Diseases of Women is divided between Messrs. S. K. Vaidya and M. D. D. Gilder, L. M. and S.

6. The Bai Dinbai Dinshaw Wacha Prize of Rs 50 for proficiency in Gynoecology and Diseases of Women is divided between Messrs. S. K. Vaidya and M. D. D. Gilder, L. M. and S.

7. The Hewlett Prize in Hygiene to Mr. J. A. D'Souza, L. M. and S.

8 Wellington Gray Surgery Prize Medical for proficiency in surgery to Mr. M. D. D. Gilder, B.A., L. M. and S.

To Fourth Year Students.—1. The Carnic Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly tenable for 12 months, for proficiency in Medicine to Mr, H. D. Gimi.

2. The Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly. tenable for 12 months, for proficiency in Surgery to Mr. R. B. Billimoria B. A.

3. The Farish Scholarship of Rs. 25 monthly, tenable for 12 months, for General Proficiency to Mr. R. B. Billimoria, B. A.

4. The Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for 12 months for proficiency in Midwifery to Mr. R. B. Billimoria, B. A.

5. The Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for 12 months for proficiency in Medical Juris-prudence to Mr. P. B. Bharucha.

6. The Cursetji Framji Khory Prize of Rs. 50 for proficiency in Hygiene to Mr. R. B. Billimoria, B.A.

7. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Prize of Rs. 50 for proficiency in Pathology to Mr. D. D. Baria.

To Third Year Students.—1. The Farish Scholarship of Rs. 20 monthly, for 12 months, for General Proficiency to Mr, A. K. Dalal.

2. The Carnic Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for 12 months, for General Proficiency to Mr. E. P. Ghadiali.

3. The Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for 12 months, for General Proficiency to Mr. R. U. Paes.

4. The Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for 12 months for General Proficiency to Mr. P. A. Dias.

5. The Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for 12 months, for General Proficiency to Mr. K. S. Sethna.

6. The MacDougall Prize. for Kathiawar Students of the value of Rs. 50, for highest number of marks in the second Examination in Medicine at the Bombay University to Mr. A. K. Dalal.

7. Wellington Gray Anatomy Prize Medal for proficiency in Anatomy to Mr. K. S. Sethna.

8. The Bai Avabai Byramji Patell Prizes of the value of Rs. 34 for the highest number of the marks in the Second Examination in Medicine at the Bombay University among Parsi female students to Miss S. A. Lala.

To Second Year Students.—1. The Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for 12 months, for General Proficiency to Mr. J. N. Mehta.

2. The Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for 12 months for General Proficiency to Mr. M. D. Malvankar.

3. The Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15 monthly, for 12 months for General Proficiency to Mr. S. J. Noronha.

4. The Farish Scholarship of Rs. 14 monthly, for 12 months, for General Proficiency to Mr. K J. Dikshit.

5. The Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13 monthly for 12 months, for General Proficiency to Mr. C. Fernandes.

6. The Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13 monthly for 12 months for General Proficiency to Mr. P. X. Godinho.

To First year Students.—Five Government Sholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each monthly. tenable for one year have been awarded to:—1 J. H. Woonwalla 2 D. R. Vaishnav 3 J. Gosh 4. G. H. Naik. 5. K. K. Mankodi.

Entrance Scholarship to Newly Admitted Students —1. The Jankibai Scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for 10 months to Miss F. Saldanha.

2. Two Sir Cowasji Jehangir Scholarship of the value of Rs. 8 per month each, and tenable for 10 months to.—1. F. Rodrigues; 2. V. M. Bhatt.

MILITARY MEDICAL PUPILS.

To Fourth Year (Now Assistant Surgeon).—1. The McLennan Silver Medal for proficiency in the subjects of General Medical Study to H. Carvalho.

3. The Hunter Prize of Books of the value of Rs. 10 for proficiency in Medicine and Surgery to H. Carvalho.

To Third Year Military Medical Pupil.—1. The Arnott Silver Medal for proficiency in the subjects of Study during the Winter and Summer Sessions to A. Sinclair.

2. The Willoughby Prize of Books of the value of Rs. 20 for General Good Conduct and proficiency in study to A. Sinclair.

To Second Year Military Pupils.—1. The Burnes Silver Medal for proficiency in the General subjects of study to E. Cordeiro.

2 The Willoughby Prize of Books of Rs. 20 for General Good Conduct and proficiency in Study to E. Cordeiro.

To first year military Pupils.—This Willoughby Prize of Books of the value of Rs. 10 for General Good Conduct and Proficiency in study to C. W Shephard.

Lisboa Scholarship in Botany.—The Lisboa Scholarship in Botany of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem, tenable for 12 months, and open for competition to any Medical, Arts or Science Graduate of not more than three years standing, as well as to all medical undergraduates, is divided between C. Cutinho and K. B. Kanga, both 4th year students in this College.

The Countess of Dufferin's Fund Scholarships, &c.—The scholarships of three students were terminated at the end of November last on their completing the stipulated period, but since one of these has not been able to complete her course of study at the College within the period her scholarship has been extended to further period of one year. Two more students have been added to the list of scholarship holders since December 1905. The total number of lady students receiving scholarships at Rs. 20 each, at present is 7. Henry Fawcet Prize of the value of Rs. 112 in connection with the above Fund has been awarded to Miss M. C. D'Gama. 4th year student on account of her securing the highest number of marks amongst the lady students at the University 2nd Examination in Medicine.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor then addressed the gathering. He said:—Ladies and Gentlemen as this is the third year that I have had the honour of distributing the prizes here you must by this time have become rather wearied of not seeing a fresh face and having other hands to bestow these prizes. However that may be, it is the third time I have been with you, and I esteem the privilege of again being able to congratulate you on your work very much, and also of hearing the report of what you have done in the past year, I have, on the two previous occasions on which I have presided here, been able to congratulate the College on its improvement in each year, and I am glad to know that improvement continues. It does certainly in point of numbers. Last year I noticed that there were 249 candidates presented for admission to the College of whom 96 passed, and this year there were 256 candidates of whom 137 passed. That is, of course, a much greater proportion. Two years ago the standard of the examination was raised, and that shows that the greater stringency in admitting to membership of the College has been very beneficial. The students are consequently better equipped and are able to acquire much better proficiency in their work. It is very pleasing to hear that Dr. Dimmock read out what he did about the staff of his College in the performance of their arduous duties. Thus the College can boast of a staff which, if not first, is second to none in India amongst teaching staffs. The names of the gentlemen who compose the staff are names of European renown. The students should therefore be very pleased to think they are being taught under such auspices (Applause). I need not say that Government recognises all that Dr. Dimmock has done for the great reorganisation, which we know quite well is a very heavy responsibility for any one man. A year ago a committee was appointed to see whether some relief could not be given to one in his arduous position, for the work must be excessive. It is very satisfactory to know that both in teaching as well as in discipline this College makes progress. I remember two years ago I had to make remarks upon the unsatisfactory conduct of some of the students. There was one student dismissed that year, but I am glad to say that no student has been dismissed during this last year. That shows that there is greater gratitude to those who supervise and also a better esprit amongst the students themselves. I also notice the excellent work done by Dr. Row and Dr. Surveyor, whose research has been indefatigably pursued. I heartily re-echo the words spoken of him by Dr. Dimmock. I assure you we are very grateful to Bai Krishnabai Kelkar, who has offered a scholarship to this College, and I trust whoever is fortunate in the future to become the possessor of that scholarship will endeavour to do the utmost credit to the commendable instinct which prompted its presentation. I do not see so many ladies successful this year, but I hope that does not indicate any less desire to acquire medical knowledge. With regard to the College Dr. Dimmock appreciates the fact that the organisation here is not perfect, but unluckily these disadvantages require money. This is a famine year and there will be serious call upon the Government, so that I cannot say with any definiteness what can be done for the College just now, but I do think the system of hospitals connected with this College are institutions of which Bombay may well be proud. Government will do their best to render the equipment as complete as is possible (Applause) I need hardly venture to give the students advise because they must surely recognise their great responsibilities. The professions of medicine and surgery require practical knowledge and the most thorough training. Medicine is a profession which makes the greatest demand upon the character of him or her who undertakes it. The man who goes in for this profession must have a consuming ambition and boundless energy, and must be painstaking, unremitting in his attention, and of close observation, and able to appreciate the most delicate feelings of his patient. That constitutes the difference between a good and a bad medical man. He must try perseveringly to perceive the nature of every illness which comes under his notice. And it is not only to your intellectual training that you must look to, but also to the training of your character, And when you go out into practice in the world you will realise what a great responsibility lies upon you. I am glad to think that there are so many coming forward to engage in this noble work. There is a vast scope for your work in India, but it lies not only in the towns but also in the mofussil, and this is a point by no means adequately recognised. You will find a practical field for your work in the outlying districts, if you will only forsake the towns and take your places in the less populous parts of the Presidency. Now I can only repeat my congratulations to the the heads of the College in every department. One word on the maintenance of hospitals. There seems to be plenty of kindly disposed persons willing to build hospitals, but it is another matter to keep them going. Suggestions have often been made to me by gentlemen who desire to build fresh hospitals, but it must be remembered that it is not only necessary to erect the fabric but to give money for its maintenance. At the present time the hospital question is a very difficult one indeed. Those who are donors of buildings should remember that their buildings will crumble and decay eventually, and money is always required to keep them going. I hope that you, one and all who are in those circumstances of life in which you can give contributions for medical relief, will combine to make this Presidency and city the foremost in India in regard to this matter. I assure you that I am proud to be here and to be able to distribute the prizes to those who in future are to keep those unfortunate persons who are striken with desease. (Applause).

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency said:—Ladies and Gentlemen. I do not think we ought to separate before thanking H. E. Lord Lamington for coming here to-day to distribute the prizes. You have already indicated by the reception you gave his Lordship on his arrival in this hall that you are pleased to see him and are grateful for the honour he was done you by being present on this occasion. I consider it unnecessary therefore to say more to commend my proposition to you. The Grant Medical College has now been in existence for more than half a century. It has during that time sent out a number of trained young men and women into the Medical profession, all of whom may be looked upon as so many powerful agents for the prevention of cruelty to human beings. I base this claim upon what I am told the unfortunate patient had to put up with in former times. If a pill was prescribed for him it was generally the size of an ordinary marble, which the poor patient had to swallow as best he could. If it was something potable that was to be administered, a dose of it was as formidable in quantity as it was unpalatable. Nothing smaller than an ordinary breakfast cup could hold a dose of it. As for surgery, major operations were left to Providence, and for minor ones it was immaterial whether a penknife or a razor was used. Nursing which now a days is helpful alike to the surgeon and the physician and which is half the battle was understood to consist of depriving the patient as much as possible of fresh air, and cool drinks, however burning he may be with fever. Compare the former state of things with the treatment the modern patient receives at the hands of the alumni of the Grant Medical College trained under capable professors—gentlemen who are an ornament to the profession to which they belong—and nursed by a band of persons devoted to the work of ameliorating human suffering. Look upon this picture and on that, and I believe we shall all admit that the Grant Medical College is realizing the good intentions of its founders and justifies the help it receives from Government.

Dr. T. B. Narriman seconded the proposition.

His Excellency in reply thanked the gathering for having received the vote so generously. He was proud to have that vote proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, because he (Lord Lamington) was well aware that nobody had given up his time trying to alleviate human suffering as had Sir Jamsetjee (Cheers.) He not only provided funds but he also took an abiding interest in the medical institution with which he was connected. That was the kind of interest to help them along. He had been deeply touched by the kind references made to Lady Lamington's health. He was afraid he was not able to give a more favourable hope for her condition. He remembered that she was always happy to be there at meetings of the medical profession, she started a hospital for women when she was in Queensland and she herself passed several minor examinations in regard to medical work, and it was therefore a great disappointment to him that she was not able to be present there that evening.

His Excellency was given a cordial send off on leaving the College.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT CROP IN BOMBAY.

(Estimates up to 20th February.)

Total area in British Districts, including Sind 13 3 5 lakhs acres; 39 per cent. below last year's area and 25 per cent. under decennial average. Native States report 4 1·7 lakhs acres; 24 per cent. short of last year and average. Sind and Gujarat alone show some extension in area. In the former inundation favourable; in latter increase due to abnormally low area of last year. Elsewhere, area considerably reduced owing generally to insufficiency of seasonable sowing rains. Condition of crop fair in Sind, Gujarat and Khandesh; but elsewhere in Deccan and Karnatak irrigated crop is suffering through deficiency of water-supply and is expected to yield only a moderate outturn while the dry-crop will be exceedingly poor.

Gujarat.—Area in British Districts, 156,000 acres; 19 per cent. over last year's area, but 40 per cent. short of average. Native States return 310 000 acres; 19 and 26 per cent. respectively below last year and average. Rain for sowing deficient; but generally more favourable than last year. About 13,000 acres in British territory and two-thirds of crop in Native States being helped by irrigation. But water-supply deficient in places. Dry-crop fair in North. Gujarat, but suffering through deficiency of moisture of parts of Kathiawar and south of Gujarat. Rust induced by cloudy weather reported from places.

Deccan.—Area 357,000 acres; about one-third of last year's area and 45 per cent. below average. Native States have 15,000 acres, two-thirds of last year's area. Decrease general. In Khandesh extended cultivation of cotton curtailed area under wheat. Elsewhere rain for sowing very deficient Crop generally fair in Khandesh and in tracts where rain in January, proved helpful. But elsewhere, dry-crop particularly in eastern tracts is withering for want of moisture and is expected to yield a very poor outturn. Irrigated crop, which claims about 63,000 acres in British territory, and 6,000 acres in Native States, also suffers through deficiency of watersupply in many places and promises to yield only a moderate crop.

Karnatak.—Area 297,000 acres, 43 per cent. in defect of last year's area and 36 per cent. below average. Native States have 43,000 acres or a little over half the average. Decrease general but mainly in Belgaum and Bijapur and due to unseasonable sowing rain. Crop in low-lying situations and where helped by November and January, rains is estimated to yield a moderate outturn. Elsewhere it has mostly withered. About 7 500 acres under irrigation also suffer through deficiency of water-supply and the yield will be fair.

Sind.—Area in British Districts 153,000 acres; 12 per cent. over last year and 23 per cent. above average. Khairpur has 41,000 acres. Increase general and attributed to good water-supply. About 5 lakhs acres assisted by irrigation. Crop suffered a little through locust attacks and frost in places but the season on the whole is favourable and condition of the crop generally good.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under wheat in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 7·7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The ratios of irrigated wheat acreage in the British territories of Bombay and Sind to the total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the territories themselves have, in the five years ending 1903-04, averaged (a) 7 and 1·7 per cent. and (b) 13 1 and 83·5 per cent. respectively. In Bombay and Sind the respective ratios this year are 11 and 83 per cent.

THE LINSEED AND RAPESEED IN BOMBAY.

(Estimates up to 20th February.)

The total area under linseed in the British Districts and Native States of the Presidency, is returned at 143,000 acres; 74 per cent. below last year's area and only about half the decennial average. The area under rapseed comes to 125,000 acres, 47 per cent. over last year's area, but 2 per cent. short of the average. Except in Khandesh, parts of Nasik and Satara, and low-lying situations in the Karnatak, linseed has suffered through deficiency of moisture, and in places has completely withered away. Rapeseed is confined to Gujarat and Sind, where the season has, on the whole, been more favourable, and the condition of the crop is generally fair.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Area 800 acres in British Districts, about one-third of the average. Native States have 44,000 acres; nearly double of the last year and 2 per cent. over the average. The increase is mainly in Baroda which claims four-fifths of the crop and is attributed to favourable sowing rains. The condition of the crop is generally fair.

Sind.—Area 75,000 acres, 32 per cent. over last year's area but 5 per cent. below the average. Khairpur has 5 000 acres; 72 per cent. over last year's area. The increase is general and is attributed to good water-supply. Locusts damaged the crop in parts of Karachi and Sukkur but the season has, on the whole been favourable and the crop is expected to yield a fair outturn.

Note—On an average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under linseed and rapeseed crops in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 9 and 2·4 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

Second forecast of the wheat crop for 1905-06, on an average of the five years ending 1903-04 the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 33·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India:—

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has, in the five years ending 1903-04, averaged (a) some 41 5 per cent. and (b) some 51·6 per cent., respectively.

In most districts light rain fell during the second half of December and showers in the last week of January; but the amount of rain was, as a rule, disappointingly small. The drought therefore practically continued till the middle of February, when good general rain was received throughout the province. The prospects of the irrigated wheat crop were already good or excellent almost everywhere: those of the unirrigated crop, which was suffering badly from the drought and the attacks of white ants in places, have now greatly improved. Considering the lateness of the fall of rain the amount of hail is surprisingly little.

According to the reports received from selected land-holders the wheat crop—both irrigated and unirrigated—is at present estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions and at 75 in the remaining divisions except Allahabad. The crop is worst in Bundelkhand where it is estimated to be only 30 per cent. of a normal crop. In the districts of Cawnpore, Fatehpur and Allahabad it is estimated at 75 per cent. of a normal crop. For the province as a whole, the crop on the reduced area which has been sown, is estimated at 70 per cent. of the normal.

This relates to condition up to the 20th of February. The cloudy weather in the middle of February has caused a little rust to appear, but if the weather remains bright and dry no serious damage is to be apprehended from this cause.

U. P. LINSEED.

Second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for 1905-06, on an average of the five years ending 1903 04 the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 21·7 per cent. and (b) some 3 7 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.—The light rain which fell in the second half of December and January did some little good to the oilseeds, but the general rain of February came too late to do much good. In Bundelkhand the yield of linseed is expected to be very poor; but in the eastern and submontane districts. where linseed and rapeseed are largely grown, it is reported to be fair or good. For the province as a whole, each of these crops is at present estimated at 70 per cent. of the normal. They are reported to have generally escaped from fungoid diseases.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE public is now a spoilt child that grows fractions at the least sign of economy on the part of the manager. The play may go hang, but playgoers must have tableaux and great built-up scenes. If it is a modern comedy, the women in the audience must be made to gape with astonishment and envy at the beauty of the frocks. In the first instance, the manager of course, was to blame. He wrapped a bad play in sugar coating. Now the public want sugar coating for every play—good, bad, or indifferent. It is time that the Simple Life principles spread to the world of the theatre.—"The Bystander."

Each child that is brought up, or kicked up, in the streets instead of in some place that bears the semblance of a home is not only a reproach to the rest of us, not only a source of possible weakness. but centre from which radiates a constantly expanding circle of positive and calamitous danger to the community at large. It is not only in respect to the claims of morality or religion that we are neglecting our duty. We are breaking the first and most obvious of the the laws of national selfpreservation. Worse than that, our children, who should be as arrows in the hands of a giant are in hundreds of thousands of cases being moulded into weapons which will compass our downfall.—"The World."

Whatever else this epoch-making election declares that Englishmen feel anew that man is more than money, conscience than gold, and peace than great possession. Animated by a noble passion for righteousness, freedom, and humanity the people have crowded to the polls in unwonted hosts and begun a new era in the land. Whether or not political wisdom will mark the action of the new forces in Parliament—the movement which placed them there indicates the rise amongst us of a new ethical and idealistic spirit.—S. E. Keedle in the "Methodist Recorder."

The most damaging testimony against tea comes from the professional tea-tasters employed by the great wholesale tea-houses and by the government appraisers. Some of these men say that they are compelled to take long rests from their vocation at regular intervals in order that they may recover from the baleful effects of the tea taken into their systems. A physicion with a large knowledge of this class of men says that their occupation is a positively dangerous one; that most of them fall victims, sooner or later to the diseases induced by the infusion of the tea-plant. A prominent tea-taster is quoted as saying that he would rather give a hundred thousand dollars than see his son a tea-taster. —M. Lasalle in "Leslie's (Weekly" New York).

(Continued rumours of crinoline from Paris synchronize with a remarkable revival of the interest in the works of the favoured Victorian writer, Mrs. Gaskell.—Ladies' paper.)

Time brings not back the Mastodon,
  The Giant Elk is sped,
Yet a post-pliocene chignon
  Distorts my Letty's head,
Imposed on her once dainty crown
  (Like Lyttelton on Coke),
A floral scuttle weighs her down—
  An angel in a "poke."
She breathes a hint of polonaise
  (A garment Edgeworth wore);
And, oh, her "pointed front" (though Jay's)
  Straight points to Mrs. Gore.
The beauty of unbroken line
  No more her skirts pronounce,
Now "Cranford's' dowdy virtues shine
  In falling flounce on flounce.
I bow my head to Fashion's code;
  No wonderment I show
To Letty, robed as was the mode
  Some sixty years ago.
Howso the changing periods roll,
  I hail her Beauty's Queen,
And naught shall shake this constant soul—
  Except the crinoline?

The chatty remarks which doctors make from time to time on the subject of germs are enough to make the layman refuse to breathe any more. There is something weird about the germ. One figures him as a thin, sinister being, probably clean-shaven smiling in a cynical manner as he gets about his business. "They don't know I'm there, we seem to hear him saying, but I am Ah ha! a time will come, and then——I" Another point in connection with the germ is his gregariousness. One never finds a germ going about alone. It is rare to meet even a couple. What germs like says the 'Globe" in a leading article which seems to have strayed out of the "By the way column" is to make up a party of three or four thousand, and settle on the point of a pin. Pin point parties, they are called and they are the smart thing in Microbia. Dr. Somerville Hastings is the latest doctor to make our flesh creep with his revelations. In a particle of dust which can hardly be seen there are perfect platoons of microbes. The only comfort one can derive from this horrid fact is that they must be extremely uncomfortable. At least half of their number must be Straphangers. Perhaps the horrors of these armies of germs are exaggerated. To the ordinary man a germ quargerm is harmful. As a matter of fact many germs are quite good fellows when you know them, and not only do not injure human beings, but eat the other germs which do. Let us pause before we condemn the race of germs wholesale.

There is a saying that whenever a new settlement is founded in Australia the first thing done is to mark out the site for the cemetery; the next, to survey and grade the racecourse. The whole life of this people is passed in the open air the percentage of drones among them is so small as to be a negligible quantity and altogether, Australia might be considered the paradise of athletes.—Julian Hawthorne, in the "New York American."

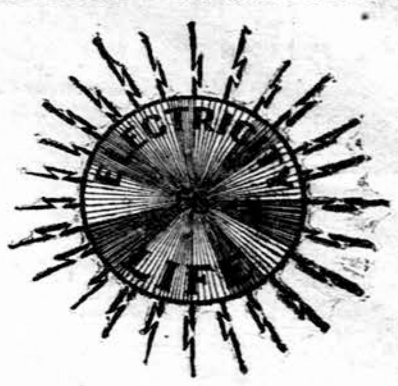
Self-sacrifice, no doubt, is the highest effervescence of the human mind. But this, like the others presupposes something else. It is common, for example, for mothers to completely efface themselves in their attitude towards their children. This is often very immoral, creating egotistical shameless, remorseless men and women. It is so sometimes with wives toward their husbands, who are often willing to obliterate themselves, They thus create monstrosities who go by the name of husbands. The mere giving away to antithesis is not self-sacrifice. It is not moral. Quite the contrary, it may be very immoral.—Dr. Felix Adler in "Public Opinion."

Everyone knows that the examination devised by the Admiralty to test the fitness of small boys for training as naval officers is largely viva voce and wholly unconventional. A little while ago a boy came up before the board of examiners, and the presiding officer said, "Now we are thinking of asking you to write an essay on either the Norman Conquest or what you did in the last holidays. I want to know which subject you will choose." "The Norman Conquest," said the boy without hesitation. "Why?" the officer inquired. "I can write all I know about the Norman Conquest in five minutes. If I write all I did in my last holidays I shall keep you here all day." "That will do," said the officer, "you needn't write the essay." And the examiners promptly accepted that small boy as naval cadet. They recognised the prompt and practical mind.

The most elementary reasoning shows that the reorganization, or rather the organization, of the Moroccan police should be entrusted to that power which is at the same time the most interested and the most competent. It would not be difficult to prove that this solution is morally implied in the Franco-German agreements, or at least indicated by that portion of these agreements which recognizes the special interest of France.—'Le Memorial Diplomatique."

Whenever I glance through those illustrated papers which are primarily devoted to society and the stage I am struck with wonder and admiration at the success with which they keep up the necessary supply of portraits of society and stage beauties. It is gratifying to find that we have so many lovely and more or less, distinguished women in our midst ready to adorn the pages of my contemporaries with charms that would otherwise be hidden from the vulgar gaze, Such pictures appear to be an unfailing attraction to the public.—"Turth."

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.



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You certainly feel that you are not the man you should be, that you lack life's principal element nerve-force. Then why not ask my advice? Judge by what it has done for others:—

GYA:
12TH SEPTEMBER 1905.

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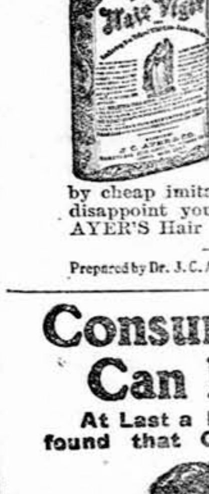

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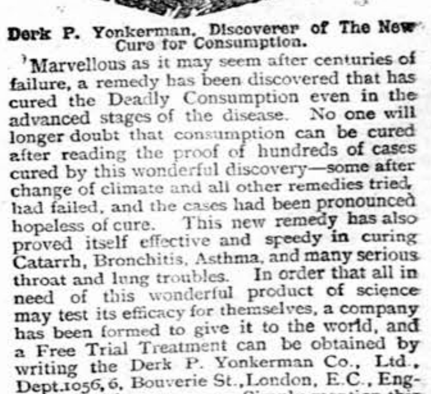

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It will be remembered what mischief was done on several occasions in South Africa in consequence of the use which the Boers made of wire entanglements. The stories told after the battle of Magersfontein of the plight in which the heroic Highland Brigade found themselves were heartrending in the extreme. Unfortunately, there existed at this time only the most primitive means of grappling with so uncomfortable a situation. The poor fellows, having marched straight into the trap prepared for them, could do little beyond facing the enemy's rifle fire and falling as they stood. We are glad to learn that the necessity for systematic action in face of similar emergencies has not been overlooked at the War Office since was declared, and that there is a reasonable prospect of an ingenious instrument being added to the field equipment which ought to render disasters of the kind less crushing in future. Already a machine—for such it is—has been devised with this object. It cannot be said for certain yet that it is destined to fulfil its purpose. It is, nevertheless, a source of satisfaction to learn, as we do, on the authority of an essentially practical R. E. officer, that the want has been kept in view, and that "good results have followed on preliminary trials of a wiredestroying machine of simple construction." The invention, we are assured, "is one which ought to be easy to work, whilst it possesses the advantage of not being liable to get out of order." We can but hope that the trials may prove successful, for, after what occurred at Magersfontein it is idle to deny that the best troops in the world will find themselves powerless, if called upon to face an almost impregnable position obstructed as the gallant Highlanders were on that fatal day,

The scheme of Volunteer reorganisation, of which we give the particulars elsewhere, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, it being now recognised that upon the Volunteers, reorganised and made more efficient in training, must rest the defence of the country against those raids which the Admiralty tells us are possible, and against raids perhaps made in greater strength than some have imagined. It is therefore an excellent thing to increase the facilities for mobilisation, and for the protection of districts, by organising forty-four brigades of Volunteer infantry. These new-brigades will take the place of those at present existing, and will comprise the whole of that arm of the Volunteer force. Each of them will be under a colonel commanding, who will have colonel's rank, and in many cases will be an officer of the Regular Army on half-pay or retired pay, though Volunteer officers of known competence will be eligible for the appointment. The maximum pay of £150 for the colonel commanding and £100 for the brigade major, in addition to half or retired pay, will probably be thought inadequate. The details, however, are not fully known, but will be formulated in an Army Order to be shortly promulgated. The 44 brigades will include 215 battalions, and 19 brigades will be allotted for coast defence under the superior order of the coast commander. The inland Volunteer brigades will be under the brigadier-general commanding the grouped regimental districts. We believe the Volunteers regard the new arrangements with favour. The change to be made is not great, but it is far-reaching, and is regarded as a step in the right direction. The London battalions will be very little affected. We hear from some quarters that the appointment of Volunteer officers to command the new brigades would have better pleased some officers of the force, but to our mind the arrangement is wise. It at least widens the area for selection, which is an advantage not to be overlooked. The colonel commanding will be responsible for the training and efficiency of his brigade.

The new formation of the Volunteer brigades is only a beginning of the reorganisation of the Auxiliary forces for home defence, which is the direct consequence of the recognition of the Regulars as having the primary, or the only, duty of fighting abroad, for which they are being equipped and trained. The intention of the authorities is to have three army crops ready for foreign service, and the district commands and localisation of stores fall into this plan. The future of the Militia is still under discussion, but an announcement upon the subject will not long be delayed. The system of training will have to be very much improved, and greater opportunities be provided. A brigade organisation is foreshadowed, to govern the training and administration of the force, which it is hoped to make more popular through the enlistment of local influence, We certainly hope that the true function of the force will be laid down, for at the present time no one can say precisely what it is maintained for. Strictly speaking, it is intended for assumed duties at home and for certain garrison work, but, as a matter of fact, it was found with battalions complete in South Africa, and the Militia has never failed to volunteer for like service. We strongly hold that such service abroad in emergencies is the right function of the Militia, and that it should be recognised officially, and made part of the Militia man's engagement,

The decision announced by the War Office that Militia officers may take the place of those Line officers who are undergoing the mounted infantry course is a very excellent one. It has probably arisen from the scarcity of officers in certain battalions, and it might be extended with advantage. Militia officers gain much from training with Line battalions, and the closer the relationship establised between the two branches of the forces the better will it be for both. At least, the Militia will certainly gain by having officers who bring to it experience of service to the Line. We have long advocated such a measure, and we are very glad to see that at length the authorities have taken action in the matter. Many points require further elucidation, particularly as to the length of time for which the Militia officer may be attached to the Line battalion, the relationship of the Militia rank to to rank in that battalion, and the nature of the allowances to be made. Our correspondent suggests that Militia officers might be given the opportunity of taking the places of officers undergoing other courses than the mounted infantry, such as at Hythe, signalling, gymnastics, &c. There is reason in the suggestion, and we should be glad to see it adopted.

The retired officers have had many causes of complaint against the authorities, and not the least considerable of them is that their retired pay, the reward of past service, was forfeited when they were called out during the war. Now the Army Council have decided to make a concession by amending the rule by which those retired officers who are liable to be recalled to serve in time of war or emergency are at present prohibited from commuting any portion of their retired pay. In future such officers, if of forty years of age and upwards, will be permitted to commute a portion of their retired pay under the same conditions as those now applicable in the case of officers who are not liable to recall—viz. that not more than one-half of the total annual non-effective pay may be commuted, and that at least £80 a-year must be left untouched. Officers will be left free to commute their wounds pensions under the same conditions as a present. This concession is an encouraging sign that the retired officers are not forgotten, and though the matter is simple, the new arrangement will be welcomed.

In order to obtain the co-operation of the mercantile marine in the naval manœuvres of June next, the Admiralty have been in communication with the principal firms of shipowners and underwriters. In a confidential letter the latter have been asked to enter into an arrangement for this purpose, but according to a correspondent of the Times, the more those who understand shipping business consider the Admiralty's proposal the smaller becomes the prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made. "Even if shipowners were willing to co-operate—under adequate indemnities—they could not commit their shippers and consignees of cargo to the unknown liabilities of delay in transport; and the Admiralty could hardly in the dark accept all the contingent liabilities arising out of the interference with mercantile voyages. No one could estimate in advance what these liabilities would be or even make a guess at whom they would affect. The cargo interests constitute the chief and indeterminate difficulty. It looks as if the only practicable course would be for the Admiralty to charter as many steamers as they wanted for experiment, and be content to make use of these as they pleased. They could calculate the cost of this; of the present proposals it is not possible to calculate the cost either now or in the future." In other words, if the Admiralty is anxious to obtain data concerning the protection of British commerce in time of war, it must be prepared to pay for the pleasure of doing so.

In reference to the idea of an interchange of military officers between India and the Australian Commonwealth and Canada, the following particulars are of interest. Last year the Secretary of State forwarded, for the views of the Government of India, a memorandum by the Colonial Defence Committee, proposing the introdncotion of a system of exchange of officers of the permanent military forces of the Commonwealth with officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces serving in Great Britain and in India, and similary with officers employed in the forces of the Dominion of Canada. Certain conditions under which the interchange might be effected were laid down. The Government of India concurred in the proposal, but considered that the period of deputation in the case of the officer sent from India should be one and not three years as originally proposed. This has apparently been accepted. The Commander-in-Chief has been asked to nominate an officer for Australia, and also to say whether he is prepared to nominate a second officer for Canada.

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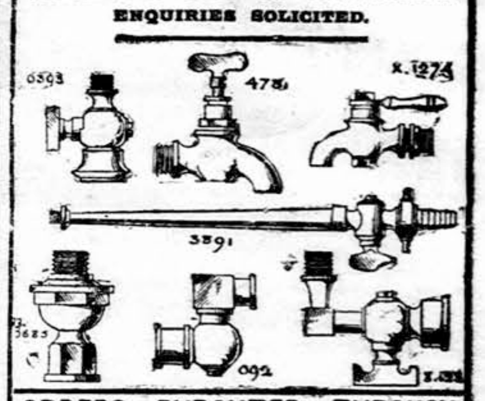

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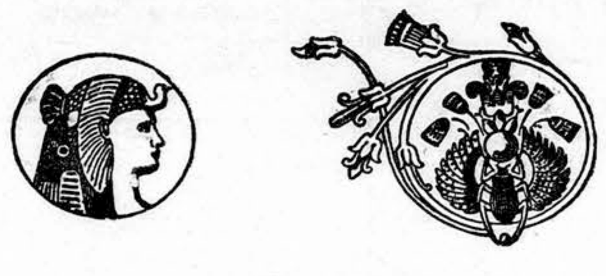

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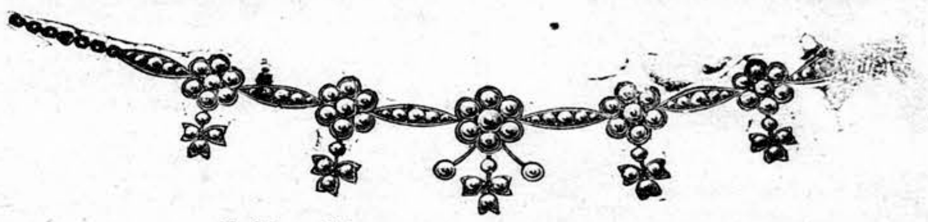
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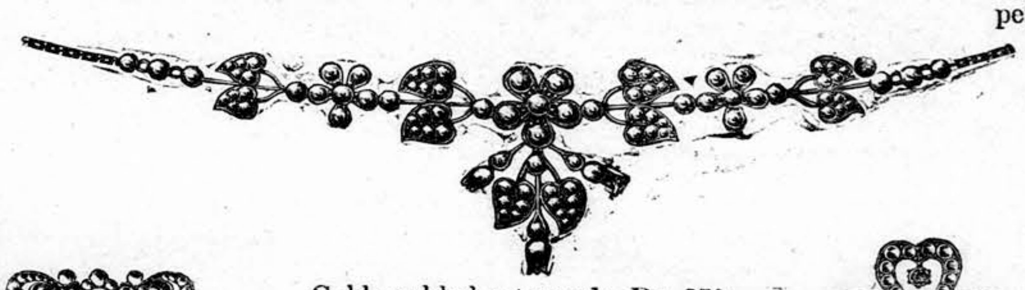
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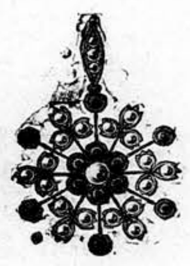
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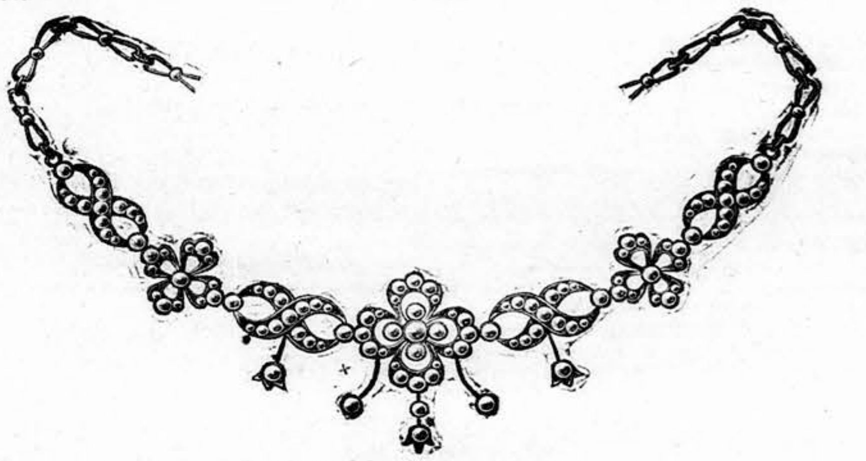
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